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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Rumors Current in London of a Great Battle Before Metz.

Important Changes in the French Army—Bazaine Commander-in-Chief.

Detailed Prussian and French Accounts of the Recent Battles.

PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif Summoned to Meet Today.

Napoleon Still Seriously Ill at Chalons.

Great Rejoicings in Germany Over the Recent Victories.

Rumors of a Great Battle at Metz—Reorganization of the French Army—Marshal Bazaine Commander-in-Chief—A National War Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 8—Evening.—French dispatches today represent that actual hostilities are momentarily suspended; but a rumor prevails that the Prussian Armies have concentrated and a battle is raging before Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—*Le Temps*, this evening, announces that Marshal BAZAINE has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. TROCHU Major-General of the Army. Gen. LEBOEUF retires. *Le Parlement* says the Ministry have determined to create a National Committee, with power to act under all circumstances arising from the war.

The Reported Battle at Metz—Italy Rallies to the Aid of France.

PARIS, Aug. 8—Evening.—There has been no fighting today; but the French Army is concentrating, and a battle is expected hourly. Italy will send France 100,000 men.

Facts and Rumors in London—The Times on the Crisis—England as a Mediator—The Prussian Strength Today—Rejoicing in Germany on the Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Times*, this morning, says the French are in a critical position. It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, to which is attributable the random and purposeless strategy, and the puzzling inaction which have probably brought calamity to the national arms. The Emperor is now bound to accept battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces and restoring *esprit* to a defeated army, and this while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator. Forbach is among the strategic points gained by the Prussians in Saturday's battle, and now held by their forces. NAPOLEON telegraphed to Paris that the soldiers are full of courage, coolness and confidence, but the trial is a severe one and will require great sacrifices and efforts of patriotism to meet it. The Prussian forces menace Metz and St. Avold. MCMAHON continues to retreat toward Nancy. The Prussians claim that they will have 800,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening. There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, Dresden, Breslau and other cities. The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal Officiel* of Paris denies the loss of any cannon or eagles at Weissenburg. M. OLLIVIER last night announced to a mob in front of his official residence that the author of the false report of a victory on Saturday had been arrested and would be punished.

Prussian Accounts of the Recent Battles—A Bayonet Charge—Telegrams Received in Paris—French Officers Killed—Metz Preparing for Defense.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Gen. STEINMETZ telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between VON GOEBEN and the French forces under Gen. FROSSARD:

"The fight was opened on our side by the Fourteenth Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbrück and Forbach, lasting until night. The height of Spicheren was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our Fifteenth Division had advanced from Vocklingen, taken Rossel, and reached Forbach at nightfall, when the broken divisions of the French Army were being driven upon that point. Here the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions, and many prisoners were taken."

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

METZ, Aug. 7—9½ A. M.—In the battle of Saturday near Reischoffen MCMAHON's Chief of Staff, Gen. COLSON, was shot by the Marshal's side. Gen. RAOULT is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. Marshal MCMAHON is now in communication with Gen. FAILLY. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense. The General commanding the fortress has ordered Germans and strangers to provide themselves with a permission of residence.

Rejoicings Over the Prussian Victory—San Francisco Germans Jubilant—Meeting at Sharon Springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Germans of this city are wild over the war news from Europe. The Press dispatches were read in the theatres and German halls last night, and were received with enthusiasm. The streets and beer cellars are filled with people cheering and singing.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The joyful tidings of the German glorious victory over the French Army has been received here and the event celebrated with enthusiasm. Speeches were made by several New-Yorkers of distinction.

Position of the Opposing Forces—McMahon's Whereabouts—The English, German and French Press on the Present Crisis—France Thinks an Equilibrium of Power Desirable.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A general battle in front of Metz is considered probable to-morrow. The Prussians are moving in that direction by forced marches. At last accounts Marshal MCMAHON was at St. Auverne. His corps suffered less than was at first supposed. The report that Gen. COLSON was killed by his side and that Gen. RAULT is missing is confirmed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the result of this battle means the triumph of the Prussians in the war. The German Press generally consider the French loss irretrievable. But there are three French corps which have not yet been under fire. The movement of retreat for the purpose of concentration has been effected, and a new line of defense taken up in the passages of the Vosges.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Journal* says the relations of the Government of the Emperor with foreign Powers continue to be everywhere satisfactory, and it believes that late events, far from prejudicing this state of affairs, render more significant the fact that what the Governments desire in common with France is the maintenance of the European equilibrium.

Illness of Napoleon—The Orleans Princes—The Money Seizures in Paris—Blockade of the Elbe Ineffectual—Narrow Escape from Capture of a Prussian Iron-Clad—Fortifications of Frankfort.

LONDON, Aug. 8—4 P. M.—It is said privately that the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that Drs. NELATON and PICORD have gone to attend him. His attack is a return of his old disease, provoked by equestrianism. The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in counsel with ROUHER and SCHNEIDER. It is said that the ORLEANS Princes are prodigal of their money in relieving the wounded of the French Army. The 14,000,000 of francs seized by the Police of Paris, last week, belonged to ROTHSCHILD, HIRSCH, RAPHAEL, BISCHOFFSHEIM and other Jewish bankers. It is asserted that the seizure was suggested by the authorities of the Bank of France. Financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their number. Ships still enter the Elbe and Weser, notwithstanding the blockade. A French ram is cruising off Dover. Pleasure travel continues in Switzerland, despite the excitement the war occasions. The Prussian iron-clad *Harmonia* narrowly escaped capture by French cruisers recently off the mouth of the Elbe. Rumors of the purchase, by Prussia, of the Stevens Battery are discredited here. It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week. The *Figaro* is filled with protests against the suppression of army correspondence. Mr. CRAMER, the agent of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency, barely escaped from a mob in the Rue Vivienne, seeking him in the belief that he was a Prussian spy.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Aug. 8.—The ports and harbors here are being rapidly armed with new 300-pounders.

The French Senate and Corps Legislatif to Meet Today—The Preparations for the Defense of Paris—Report of the Minister of War—France Strong to Cope with Her Enemies.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The imperial decree has appeared convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow. A report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, is published in the official journal. The Minister says:

"Existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all those which the Emperor keeps under his orders to contend in the open country against an enemy emboldened by his first success to the point of marching on Paris. But Paris will not be taken unawares. The exterior forts received their armaments some time ago, and already we have commenced to arm the walls around the city. A state of siege has been declared, to facilitate the execution of certain works which will be commenced to-morrow. Thus the exterior forts are in a condition to sustain a regular siege, and in a few days the entire circuit of the walls will be found in a similar condition. Neither the strong arms nor the devotion of the inhabitants will be wanting for this task. The National Guard is to defend the ramparts which it will have helped to render unassailable. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris, then, will be assured. But there is a point not less essential. It is the necessity of filling up the void in our army. With the help of the marine troops, with the regiments still at our disposal in France and Algeria, with the fourth battalion of each of our hundred regiments, including those members who belong to the Garde Mobile, and with a portion of our *gens-darmerie*, we may easily put into the field 150,000 men. Besides this, the call for the class of 1869 will give us 60,000 men, who, in a month, will become real soldiers. But for this struggle we can also employ the entire Nationale and Mobile Gardes, the companies of Franc-Tireurs, who are everywhere asking to be organized. Here we have 400,000 men, and finally, counting on the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, France can then arm two millions of defenders. Their arms are ready, and a million are still in reserve."

A decree has been issued ordering that the Garde Nationale of Paris be detailed for the defense of the capital and that the fortifications be placed in a condition to resist attack. A project of law will be presented to the Chambers incorporating in the Nationale and Mobile Guards citizens under thirty years of age who are not actually members.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The defenses of Paris are officially reported as nearly ready to resist the heaviest assault, and it is said that 150,000 men are ready to fill up the ranks of the army in the field, and that the arming of all adults is contemplated.

France United—The Prince Imperial at Home—Precautions Against an Attack in Paris—General War Notes.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The agitation here is very great, and the cry "To arms" is universal. The Empress is at the Tuileries, and will receive the Deputies there to-night. The Prince Imperial is now in Paris. The Chambers will reassemble immediately. The Garde Mobile is to join the regular army, and the fortifications of Paris are to be armed and defended by 30,000 men and the Paris National Guard, 100,000 strong. A levy *en masse* is looked for. The Ministry is in permanent session, organizing the defense of the country, and vigorous measures are announced for to-morrow. The proclamation of the Empress is applauded. The Departments of Vosges and Moselle are to be inundated by orders of the Government. Some of the Deputies of the Left met at the hall of the Corps Legislatif, to-day, and while they were there a great crowd surrounded the place shouting for arms. It is rumored that HENRI ROCHEFORT will be released. The people are assembled in great numbers on the Boulevards, and there is much agitation; but as yet there has been no disorder. The Americans here are receiving their passports.

Still Another Ministerial Proclamation—France Again Invoked to be United.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: We have told the whole truth. It is for you now to do your duty. Let one shout come from all, from one end of France to the other! Let the people vie with each other in sustaining the great cause! Some of our regiments have fallen before overwhelming numbers. The army has not been defeated; sustain it. To the fortunate audacity of the moment let us oppose tenacity. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France not subjected to the burden of the war rush to the assistance of their brothers in the east. Let France be united. Heaven bless our arms!

Reply of Bismarck to Gen. Turr—Demands of Prussia from England—France and Prussia vs. Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Count BISMARCK in a letter takes special pains to deny having encouraged the plans of Gen. TURR or others against Austria. He says: "TURR is not a person to be trusted with political confidences." The British Foreign Office has an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop shipment of coal to France or abandon the pretense of neutrality. The *Globe* says the Prussian Envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots serving French war vessels. Trinity House refused the demand.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Brussels dispatch says the King's speech from the throne confirms the statement that France and Prussia have given a written pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium.

Rome Terrified—The Pope Claims Protection from Eugenie—The Feeling in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Advices from Rome state that the French disaster causes profound terror, and the Pope has asked EUGENIE for just one ship to defend him from the Italians, now organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority. Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with profound sorrow.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—Demonstrations in favor of France continue to be made by the people in the South of Ireland. At Tipperary, yesterday, a crowd singing the Marseillaise was dispersed by the Police.

The British Parliament—Security of Belgium Announced—England and the Exportation of Arms.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the House of Lords, today, Earl GRANVILLE stated that the neutrality of Belgium was now assured, the Powers now at war concurring in a pledge to respect it. He recited at great length the course of the negotiations undertaken by the British Government, and brought to this satisfactory result. Lord HALIFAX said the Government would not prohibit the exportation of arms. In the House of Commons to-night, no allusion was made to the war or kindred topics.

OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Our Ministers in Europe, Italy, Austria and France—Future of Bonaparte and his Government—The French Fleet and Denmark.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There has been very little that is interesting here today, except the European war and war questions. The State Department dispatches from Mr. WASHBURNE show the urgency of the situation in Paris, but do not contain details beyond those already known to the public. The Department has not received anything in the last two days from Minister BANCROFT. Telegrams have been sent by our Legations in France and Prussia, but so far as can be ascertained they furnish no additional details. The Germans here are very much elated at the news and at the prospects, and there is some talk of a public demonstration, though no steps have been taken in that direction. The Prussian Legation is advised of liberal subscriptions in various cities of the country, particularly in the West, for the relief of the wounded and families of those killed. Subscription papers are open at numerous places in this city, and some of them bear many American signatures.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The report that Italy is coming to the aid of France is distrusted by various persons who sympathize with the French cause, and they think the arming of troops under VICTOR EMMANUEL is but the first step in a plan to seize Rome and overthrow the Pope. It is held by our officials that if there is a secret treaty between France and Italy it must come to light in a few days. The French sympathizers do not feel kindly toward Austria, and some of them strongly condemn the efforts by NAPOLEON's Ministers to win over that Power. They say but one paper in Austria supports the French side, and profess to believe that Austrians will soon abandon the pretense of neutrality and declare openly for the Prussians. The French Minister, by order of his Government, formally asked the United States last week to issue a proclamation of neutrality, &c. Those in position to know something of the President's purposes think he will soon conclude to do so, though he said on Friday evening, just before he left here, that he had not yet determined what course to pursue.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

It is believed by many that a general European war is imminent, and some few persons go so far as to say it cannot possibly be avoided. Pretty much everybody says the hints of disturbance yesterday in Paris are as significant as anything that came by the cable, and the declaration of putting the city under martial law is interpreted as meaning that revolution is among the near probabilities, if the most urgent measures are not adopted to prevent its outbreak.

NAPOLEON'S ABDICATION THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

Those in the circle having access to the French Legation seem to think that a mistake has been committed in calling together the Corps Legislatif. They say it can do no good, and the speeches of those who oppose NAPOLEON's cause will excite the mob and be likely to produce disorder. The abdication of NAPOLEON is one of the things thought to be possible. Opinion is very much divided as to what may or will be done by the French fleet in the Baltic. Those who regard NAPOLEON as already about vanquished, say the fleet is of no consequence, and can do nothing to help him in his emergency. Some of the officials believe there is a friendly understanding, if not an actual treaty, between France and Denmark, and argue that the fleet will soon begin operations with Elsinore as a base, and use its guns and the 30,000 or 40,000 men it is reported to carry so as to give the Prussians a great deal of trouble.

ANXIETY TO GET THE NEWS.

The newspaper offices have been visited by many persons this evening, everybody seeming to be anxious to get more details of the fighting on Saturday and Sunday, and ascertain what has been done today. The Germans are out in force at all their places of resort, and the Prussian flag is displayed on the front of several houses.

DESPONDENCY OF THE FRENCH.

The French are quite despondent, the most intelligent saying it is not so much the loss of two or three battles that promises disaster, as it is the evident disintegration and demoralization of the people in and near Paris.

The Western Germans.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Germans held another meeting here, Saturday night, to express sympathy for Prussia in the present war. Collectors were ordered to go to work collecting.

Major Jerome Bonaparte—His Arrival in France—Possible Fortunes.

The Baltimore *American* says: "Major JEROME PATTERSON BONAPARTE arrived at Havre on Thursday in the steamer *Lafayette* from New-York, and will probably enter immediately upon field duty. He is at present Chef d'Escadron in a cavalry regiment, a rank between Captain and Major, and which has no corresponding position in our army. On the 15th of August he will be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, at least such are the expectations, and will exchange into another regiment. In Algeria and in Italy he has served in almost every branch of the infantry and cavalry, and every step of his promotion has been won by soldierly gallantry. Many of the American newspapers are speculating upon the fame that he may achieve in the present war. According to the current reasoning, the Emperor cannot place himself actually at the head of the army on account of his physical sufferings; Prince NAPOLEON, or Plon Plon, showed himself in the Crimea and Italy to be careful to keep out of the range of bullets, and Prince PIERRE is in disgrace. Hence the soldiers will have among them a fighting BONAPARTE, who has been alienated by the rulers of the family, and who has the look and carriage of the first Emperor. If he distinguishes himself by some great and gallant action in the field, it is predicted that he will become the supreme favorite of the army."

Three tenement-houses in Orange, N. J., occupied by colored people, were set on fire yesterday morning by the stove of a baker who lives in one of the lower rooms. A colored boy was considerably burned before he could be rescued. As the members of the Fire Corps have resigned, the engines were run by small boys, which caused a little delay, but the fire was subdued before the building was entirely destroyed. The tenants vowed vengeance on the unlucky baker, and he made himself scarce.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT METZ.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP OF METZ.

1. Serpentine or Railroad Gate.
2. Saint Martin's Gate.
3. Gate of the Germans.
4. Gate of the Gardens.
5. Gate of the Ramparts.
6. Arsenal Gate.
7. Gate of France.
8. Gate of Thionville.
9. Engineer's Barracks.
10. Artillery Barracks.
11. Infantry Barracks.
12. Imperial School of Artillery.
13. Arsenal.
14. Field for Artillery Practice.
15. Mount St. Quentin.
16. Moulins-les-Metz, (2 or 3 miles from the city.)
17. Central Railway Station.
18. Railway Station.
19. Railroad to Nancy and to Thionville.
20. Fort Belle Croix.

a. a. a. a. *Chevaux-de-frise* (extending all around the city.)

DESCRIPTION OF METZ.

Metz is the centre of the triple range of fortresses with which the celebrated VAUBAN, the architect of LOUIS XIV., attempted to defend France against Germany from the north and the east. Round these frontiers he constructed no less than eighty-eight fortresses, of which Valenciennes in the north and Metz in the east are the strongest. As said before, Metz lies in the centre of the triple range, having as advanced post Thionville, and in the rear Nancy. The Moselle here is still very small, and scarcely practicable for small steamers, that go down with the current to Thionville, Sierck, Treves. At Coblentz it flows right through the city; one part of the river is still water. Metz is very irregularly built, has a population of about 80,000, and something like 25,000 men garrison. It is surrounded by three walls, forming two ditches, which are about eighty feet deep, and being connected with the river, may be inundated at five minutes' notice. On each side of the place is situated a kind of natural fort, called, on the right side of the river, the Fort Belle Croix, and on the left side the Mount St. Quentin. On the top of this latter, commanding a view of about twenty-five miles, is an optical telegraph, the signals of which may be seen from the Cathedral of Metz. The *chevaux de frise*, or *fossés aux loups*, consist in deep ditches, filled up with bayonets, swords, shells, grenades, &c., which are covered with the ground so carefully that the most practiced eye is scarcely able to detect them. All the buildings outside the place are wooden frame-work, so that they can be destroyed at a moment's warning. The Fort Belle Croix (20) is completely undermined, and the mines are connected with the Arsenal (13), so that they can be blown up from this latter place. The "Porte des Allemands" is a historically curious place, and the only remainder of the old fortress as it had been constructed by the Dukes of Lorraine. This gate was assaulted, in 1552, by CHARLES V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, but the Emperor, victorious on all other points, was defeated on this by his eternal enemy, FRANCIS I. of France. It is not to be expected that the Prussians will carry this fortress as easily as they seem to have carried the little but strong place of Bitsche, and the experience of the Prussian Generals will scarcely allow them to leave so strong a place in their rear, so a decisive battle may be looked for in the plain surrounding Metz.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Rejoicings of the Germans Over the War News—Hope of a United Country the Cause of their Enthusiasm.

The European war news of yesterday and day before yesterday announcing the victories of the German over the French arms, created the greatest rejoicings among the Germans of this City. The merits and valor of the troops from the different parts of Germany engaged in the fights were joyfully discussed. LOUIS NAPOLEON had, of course, received anything but praise at the hands of our German fellow-citizens. They say that the war was wantonly forced upon the German people by him, and had not the slightest foundation in justice or right as far as LOUIS NAPOLEON and France were concerned. They say it was intended again to take away from Germany one of the finest positions of her territory—that west of the Rhine—and to force the people there to give up their mother tongue, in their native land, and to adopt the French. The same, they say, had been done with the now French departments of Alsace and Lorraine, which had belonged in former times to and been part of Germany, but had been conquered and kept by France. No nation or people of civilization or self-respect would submit to such demands and such attacks. The enthusiasm of the Germans manifested itself yesterday, chiefly in throwing flags, American as well as German, to the breeze, and by gathering at the usual resorts in this City. It is believed that if France would have to pay for all the wine and beer which is drunk by the Germans of this City and country in their manifestations of love to fatherland, the French war debt, originating in the present war, would be increased considerably. The *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, of yesterday, says about the rejoicings among the Germans of this City over the German victories in Europe: "Our Anglo-American fellow-citizens wonder at, and many are also glad of, our great national enthusiasm, but only the smallest number of them understand the true motives of it. But we Germans know and feel that from this giant struggle our old fatherland will proceed as a great, united, respect-demanding power of the earth. This idea is what fills the hearts of the remotest German settlers in the primitive woods, in the wildernesses of Arizona and Nevada, on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic ocean, with infinite enthusiasm. This idea it is that, like a new breath of life, pervades us Germans in America, and strengthens our self-respect."

The news of the Prussian victories has been received with great enthusiasm among the Germans of Newark, N. J. The Executive Committee of the War Club of the City will meet today to make arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to be held in view of the recent victories, and to make any arrangements which may seem proper toward furnishing the needed supplies to the widows, the orphans, and the wounded soldiers. It is expected that the proposed mass-meeting will excel anything of the kind yet held in Newark.

Imposing ceremonies were conducted last night at ASCHENBRACH's Hall, College Point, by the German citizens of that place, on the occasion of a public flag-raising to celebrate the victory of the Prussians over the French on Saturday. The meeting was enthusiastic in the extreme. Patriotic addresses and songs occupied the audience inside the hall; free lager, fire-works, and general hilarity outside. The younger portion of the village went nearly wild in the general rejoicing.

The German Turners Jubilant—Gymnastics the Cause of the Victory.

The hall of the German Turnverein, in Orchard-street, was decorated with American and German flags all day yesterday in celebration of the victories of the German Army. In the evening the hall was very handsomely illuminated, and some fire-works were displayed in front of the building. Within the hall a goodly number of Turners had assembled, and were addressed by Mr. S. SEWARDS. He stated that the valor manifested by the German soldiers in the present war was due to the circumstance that they all were Turners. Military gymnastics were introduced a number of years ago into the Prussian and afterward into the North German Army. At Berlin a central military gymnasium has been established where the military officers are instructed in gymnastics, and they instruct the soldiers at the different garrisons, each of which has a military gymnasium. The speaker stated that for this reason the German Turners had especial occasion for rejoicing over the late triumph of the German soldiers. He then spoke of the political history of Germany for several centuries past, and declared that the present war would result in the political union of Germany. Mr. H. MORSINGER recited a poem, written by him for the occasion, and the Turners' Singing Society sang the German national air, "The Guard on the Rhine," (Die Wacht am Rhein.) Toasts were offered to German unity, to the German people, to the German arms and to All-Germany, (the German part of Austria included.) Great enthusiasm prevailed among the Turners throughout the evening.

A German Patriotic Aid Society Organized in the Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting was held by the Germans of the Fourteenth Ward at No. 9 Spring-street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a German Aid Society. The following permanent officers of the Society were elected: Messrs. H. PETERS, President; A. SCHLUETER, Vice-President; G. STRAUB, Treasurer; FR. GULLMANN, Secretary. Mr. PETERS was also elected a delegate of the Society to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. It was resolved that the officers of the Society appoint a number of collectors in the Ward to receive subscriptions and report them at a future meeting. Several subscriptions were made on the spot, and Messrs. S. STERN, E. VOGEL, and A. WOLTZ delivered patriotic addresses. The meeting then adjourned.

IRELAND.

Recent Demonstrations in Favor of France—The "Nationalists" Hesitate.

A Cork dispatch of the 24th ult. says: "A demonstration of sympathy with France was made in the Park today. About 5,000 persons, chiefly artisans, attended, with four bands and banners. A tri-colored flag was hoisted amid great cheers. At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. JOSEPH RONAYNE, a Nationalist, took the chair, and stated that the demonstration was intended to show that the *Times* newspaper had not represented the feeling of Ireland as regards France. Ireland and France were old allies, and the best blood of Ireland had been shed in the French service. France had not done all she ought for Ireland. They had a fleet once in Bantry Bay, but it was withdrawn, and the army which assembled in Boulogne was sent to Russia. These were two great mistakes. Mr. RONAYNE proceeded to discuss the chances of England engaging in war against France, and said if she did she would soon become a mere tradition. Speeches were also made by Ex-Mayor O'SULLIVAN and others, and resolutions repudiating the *Times* as an exponent of such feeling, and expressing sympathy with France, were passed. Repeated cheers were given for France and Ireland, and references to MCMAHON evoked great enthusiasm. After the meeting a procession was formed, and went through the city with the tri-color in front. No policemen were visible throughout the proceedings."

"A Dublin dispatch of the same date says: "Another demonstration to express sympathy with France took place at Sandymount, near Dublin, today. About 20,000 persons, all of the lower class, assembled, with upward of fifteen bands, the men being dressed in green, and carrying tricolor, American and green flags. One of the last bore the inscription, 'God save Ireland.' A person named BYRNE, who stated he was the representative Frenchman resident in Dublin, read an address, and presented a new drum to the St. Thomas Band, in place of one broken by the Police on the occasion of the former demonstration. The address only bore two signatures, including BYRNE's own. No French person appeared on the ground. BYRNE was introduced by the Secretary of the Amnesty Association. After the presentation, the bands played Irish and French national airs, and the people cheered loudly, waving hats and green boughs. There were no speeches delivered, and the assembly promenaded about two hours, the bands playing incessantly. A similar demonstration was held at Harold's Cross, but was a comparative failure, about 2,000 persons being present. Four bands played. The proceedings collapsed in half an hour. The bands of both assemblies marched home in procession, playing. The Police did not interfere."

The Appropriations—An Explanatory Circular.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following circular was today promulgated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1870.

By the provisions of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the General Appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, appropriations made for the current fiscal year can be expended only for the service of the year; that is, for debts and liabilities accruing within the year; and former appropriations can be used only in payment of debts and liabilities accrued and in the fulfillment of contracts properly made, prior to the first day of July, 1870. These provisions do not apply to appropriations known as permanent or definite, nor to those to which Congress has given a longer duration of law. Disbursing officers are hereby instructed to observe these provisions of law strictly, and they are also directed to render separate accounts of disbursements made on account of debts and liabilities accrued and contracts made prior to July 1, 1870, and separate accounts of payments made on account of the service of the current fiscal year. They will be careful also not to use moneys appropriated for former years for the services of the current year.

(Signed.) R. W. TAYLOR, Controller.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sheridan's Movements—Execution of the Denham Murderer—Death of a Veteran—The Belgian Steam-Ship Line—Funeral of the Late M. Paradol.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The American Generals SHERIDAN and FORSYTH have gone to the Continent....Sir JOHN THWAITES, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is dead....JOHN JONES, the murderer of the MARSHALL family at Denham, was executed this morning at Aylesbury. He died protesting his innocence....WILLIAM WOOD, a survivor of the battle of Bladensburg, is dead....A Brussels letter announces the establishment of a weekly postal service between Antwerp and New-York, for fifteen years.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The funeral of M. PREVOST PARADOL will take place today.

POLITICS.

Result of the North Carolina Election—The Labor Reform Party in Massachusetts.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—The estimates heretofore given of the Congressional election are correct. The delegation stands five Conservatives and two Republicans. The majority for WADDELL (Conservative) from this Congressional district is about 800. The political complexion of the Legislature is about the following: Senate—Conservatives, 32; Republicans, 18. Lower House—Conservatives, 76; Republicans, 45.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—No election returns have been received today, but all agree that the State has gone Democratic largely.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee of the Reform Party held a meeting here on Saturday, and voted to call a State Convention at Worcester on the 8th of September. Congressional Conventions will be held in every district throughout the State.

READING, Penn., Aug. 8.—At the Republican County meeting, held here today, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, Hon. William Heister, Col. W. Troxler, Edward Brooke, A. K. Stauffer and T. C. Semmerman were appointed delegates to the Convention of the Minority Courts, to meet here on the 31st of August. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Committee have engaged the Grand Union Hotel ball-room for the State Convention, to be held Sept. 7.

Serious Negro Riot in Kentucky—The Militia Called Out—A Fight Hourly Expected.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Courier, Journal*, from Lexington today, says the negroes are on the rampage in Woodward County, burning barns, oats, haystacks, turning stock into hemp fields, &c. On Rose Hill the negroes assembled *en masse*, armed with muskets and pistols, and are picketing all the roads leading to Versailles. Every one going into the city is halted and turned back, the whites being ordered to retire to their houses. A company of militia was ordered from Midway, and arrived about 2 o'clock. The rioters have dispersed, but threaten to give fight to-night. The citizen guard of Lexington were awaiting orders to go to the scene of the disturbance. There is general apprehension that there will be a fight before morning.

FIRES.

Another Extensive Fire in Philadelphia—Loss $110,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The extensive factory building owned by THEODORE VETTERTEIN was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was occupied by WILSON & FENIMORE's wall-paper factory, Phenix Brass Foundry and the Girard Finishing Works. Total loss, $100,000; insured for $60,000, mainly in city companies. Two stables were also burned, and eight dwellings damaged. Loss, $10,000. A fireman was severely burned, and two slightly injured by bricks when the walls of the factory fell.

Heavy Losses at Bath, Me., and Cincinnati, Ohio—Fires Elsewhere.

BATH, Me., Aug. 8.—TIBBALL's oakum factory in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $10,000. The fire originated from a match in the picking rooms.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A fire broke out at the corner of Walnut and Front streets, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying the building occupied by ACHMEYER & Co., bakery; BARNEY C. CORBETT, spice mill, and JEWETT & ADAMS, paper bag manufactory. The following are additional losses: CORBETH & HEAMAN, insured for $8,500, principally in home companies; ACHMEYER & Co., insured for $1,500, and SCHULTZ & Co. for $1,400. The total loss is $30,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Four small fires occurred yesterday. The aggregate of the losses is $1,200.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Extensive fires are raging in the forests in Washington Territory.

Murder in Buffalo—Conviction of a Murderer in San Francisco.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 8.—MICHAEL O'KEEFE, a young desperado, killed FLORENCE MAHONEY, aged seventy years, in a drunken broil last night. O'KEEFE has been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of CHARLES QUINN, charged with the murder of MAGGIE RYAN, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. It required a strong force of Police to prevent the prisoner being mobbed while being returned to prison.

An Important Auction—Effects of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway to be Sold Today.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Sheriff KENWORTHY will to-morrow commence the sale of all the property in Dutchess County belonging to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, including cars, locomotives, lumber, wood, coal, sheds, &c. The sale will continue several days.

The Buffalo Races—Preparations for the Meeting Today.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—A large crowd has already gathered in the city to attend the meeting at Buffalo Park to-morrow. The Police arrangements for the races are perfect. The band of the First United States Infantry will be in attendance each day. The pool-selling at various points is brisk to-night: *Derby*, $85; *St. Elmo*, $41; *Matt. Smith*, $32; *Logan*, $15; Field, $26.

Grand Masquerade Ball at Saratoga—Proposed State Convention of Colored Men.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—A grand masquerade ball will take place at Congress Hall on Friday evening, the 12th inst....A State Convention of colored men is called to meet here on the 16th and 17th insts., to consult in regard to the rights and privileges of laboring, learning trades, studying professions, &c.

The Virginia Railway Accident—All the Wounded Likely to Recover.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—All the wounded by the late accident will recover. Strange to say none of them had bones broken. In consequence of the accident and the presence here of the wounded, the ladies have declined to have the usual hop to-night, out of respect for the dead and sympathy for the wounded. The effects of the dead are here.

The New Cuban Cable—Imperfections Repaired—Probable Early Completion of the Work.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—The imperfections in the Panama and West India Cable, recently laid across the Keys, have been repaired. The cable steamer *Suffolk* is at Batabano coaling. She leaves on Wednesday to join the *Dacia* at Cayo Diego Perez, from which place both vessels will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, laying the cable. Unless some further accident occurs the cable will reach Santiago next Sunday. An English man-of-war has gone to Jamaica to procure coals and provisions for the fleet.

THE INDIANS.

Omahas Off Hunting—Economy of the Indians—Abstinence from Animal Food.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Friend JANNEY writes, under date of the 5th inst., inclosing a report of Agent PAINTER, of the Omaha Agency, which states that the Omahas have gladly availed themselves of the liberty granted them by Gen. AUGUR to go on the Summer hunt, being much in want of skins for moccasins, and without money to buy shoes for the Winter. They were very hungry for meat, having been almost without animal food for nearly a year. This abstinence is from motives of economy, as they have not and will not encroach on their small annuity to buy beef, but prefer to let go what they can spare to pay for building their houses and improving their lands. All the Indians were in good health at the time they went off on the hunt.

MURDERERS TRACED.

The War Department has information that at the Cheyenne Agency, above Fort Sully, D. T., there are now four Indians who committed, two years ago, the murder of a soldier belonging to the garrison at Fort Randall, and stealing, at the same time four Government mules. The Indian Agent at that point says his Indians can point the murderers out, and that the facts are well known to him. Referring to the above communication, the Secretary of War has directed that the Indians be arrested and given to the Court at Yanckton for trial.

OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS.

The following letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Col. DE L. FLOYD JONES, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Idaho Territory, contains a decision of the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of officers of the army performing the functions of a civil office under the new army law.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1870.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ult. asking to be relieved from Indian duty, should it be decided that army officers on the active list are forbidden by the recent act of Congress making appropriations for the army to hold or perform the functions of any civil office, was received and referred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary, by a letter of the 5th inst., says: "I have to inform you, in reply, that no construction of the act of Congress, to which reference is made, necessitates the immediate removal of officers from the civil service, inasmuch as time must of necessity be given to the Department to select proper persons to fill their places. You can inform Col. JONES that he has nothing to apprehend as to his standing in the army, from the delay incident to a judicious change of officers; but that he will be released from his present duties as soon as a suitable successor can be found."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. F. CADY, Acting Commissioner.

CASUALTIES.

Destruction of a Propeller by Fire—No Lives Lost—Fatal Cattle Stampede in Buffalo—Railway Accident—Drowning Casualty in Lowell, Mass.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8.—The propeller *Parthenia*, Capt. TRYON, belonging to the Eastern Propeller Company, and running between Hartford and New-York, left Saybrook at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. At 10½ o'clock, three miles east of Falkner Island, fire broke out around her boiler. The flames spread rapidly, and the steamer was at once headed for Falkner Island, and as the donkey-engine and force-pump forward could effect nothing to stay the flames, the crew were ordered to abandon the vessel, and all hands, nine in number, took to the boat and reached the shore in safety. It was a beautiful still night. The *Parthenia* headed for the main land, and ran herself aground a mile south-east of Guilford Point and burned up. There was no cargo worth mentioning on board.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two steers stampeded from a drove of Texas cattle passing through this city today, and started on a rampage, goring and killing one boy, and seriously wounding three other persons. One man had both his shoulders broken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8.—The noon train south on the Hudson River Railroad ran over and killed a boy on a bridge north of Hudson today. The name could not be ascertained.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 8.—JAMES J. MORRIS, fifteen years of age, was drowned in the Merrimac River, Sunday afternoon, while bathing. The body was immediately recovered.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad laid five miles of track, Saturday, making fourteen and a half miles in three days. The first passenger train went to the end of the track yesterday. The weather is very cool.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Washington, this afternoon, preached three hours and a half in the Methodist Church to a very large and attentive audience.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Association was inaugurated today by a public parade through the principal streets.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The base-ball game this afternoon between the Athletics of Philadelphia and Niagaras of Buffalo, resulted in favor of the Athletics, 30 to 4.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—J. W. HOLDEN, editor of the *Standard*, and STEPHEN DOUGLAS, Gov. HOLDEN's Acting Adjutant-General, were bound in a bond of $1,000 for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court of this county, for committing an assault on a Mr. REED.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The nail-makers at Weymouth are on a strike, and those engaged in the same business at Taunton have given notice that they will suspend work unless their demands are acceded to.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The shipments of treasure overland to New-York last week were $316,000, principally bullion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Official returns give the Democrats in the recent election a majority of about 50,000.

Canal Management.

The Albany *Journal* of the 7th inst., calculates that the Democratic canal policy and management have cost the State a million and a half of dollars, as follows:

Loss on tolls	$[illegible]
Loss on canceled contracts, at least	[illegible]
Loss on purchase of old tools	[illegible]
Loss on purchases yet to be made	100,000
Loss in making repairs on can'd sections	[illegible]
Loss in repairs yet to be made this year	[illegible]
Loss in wages to idle patrolmen, say	25,000
Total	$1,[illegible]

This does not, by any means, tell the whole story. The loss on tolls to date will exceed these figures by more than $100,000, and will aggregate 1,000,000 before the close of navigation. There will have to be added, also, an indefinite sum for interest on contract certificates of deposit. This swindle, sanctioned by the Legislature, will cost the State one or two hundred thousand dollars. Other hundred thousands are being passed into the pockets of the Canal Ring, under the guise of expenditures for repairs, changes in contracts, alterations in the classification of material excavated, &c., &c. To such an extent is this system of robbery being carried, that the surplus earnings are already exhausted, the deposit banks are being depleted, and money will soon have to be borrowed to satisfy the demands of these unprincipled plunderers.

Arrival of the Sappho.

The American yacht *Sappho*, Mr. W. DOUGLASS, owner, completed her ocean voyage yesterday. She left Queenstown, Ireland, on the 8th of July, four days subsequent to the departure of the *Cambria* and *Dauntless*, and arrived inside Sandy Hook during the progress of the race for the Queen's Cup. She was passed in coming up the Bay by several vessels, but very few of the passengers on board were aware that she was the *Sappho*. She accomplished the trip in thirty-one days less ten hours. Her log shows that she met with strong head winds and breezes and calms during the passage. She made the greatest distance on any one day on the 20th ult., sailing 183 miles.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

Complete Report of the Second Day's Proceedings.

Important Evidence Established—A Theory Regarding the Overturned Chair—What Dr. Peckham and His Wife Heard on the Night of the Tragedy—The Newsboy's Story—Testimony of Gen. Frank P. Blair and Others.

Yesterday morning Coroner ROLLINS resumed the inquest in the Nathan case, conducting the proceedings, as on the first day, in the Court-room corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street. It is needless to say that hundreds thronged to the place, eager to catch a glimpse of the parties interested as well as to hear the testimony to be elicited. Of these curious ones but few were admitted, however, owing to the disagreeable fact that the Court-room is unsafe, the floors being entirely without pillars to support them. Why Court is held there at any time when human life is thus jeopardized is an unaccountable circumstance, but with that the present inquest had nothing to do, and hence it may be left with the proper authorities to decide. No more were admitted than could be accommodated with seats, and those who could not get inside were content, many of them, to stand upon the sidewalk four long hours, under a broiling sun, simply that they might see the faces of those at whom some of the viler newspapers have pointed, in this connection, the finger of suspicion. Several ladies were in attendance, watching the developments of the case with the most eager attention. The Messrs. NATHAN, accompanied by Mr. ERASTUS B. HAIR, occupied seats within the railing, and were evidently objects of intense curiosity—all eyes being turned toward them, especially when questions were asked relating particularly to them. One old man, who struggled hard for a position favorable to a good view of the "boys," said that he had "walked five miles to see these fellows under fire, and he was bound he'd see it through." The NATHANS were attired in deep mourning, and wore the same expression of grief as was manifested on the former occasion. The Coroner was accompanied by his deputy, Dr. BEACH, and also by Mr. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, the last-named gentleman conducting the examination in the main. The jurors are, without exception, highly intelligent men, and far above the average of Coroners' jurymen. They render valuable assistance in drawing out some of the most important points of testimony. This is particularly true of the foreman and the second juror, both of whom are gentlemen of keen judicial minds, eminently gifted for the present work. Not a point is left untouched, unless it be a trivial one; indeed, sometimes the witness is permitted to enter into the most minute details of matters wholly irrelevant to the case. The door is opened very widely in this investigation, in order that the whole truth may be reached, and even theories are asked for, with the hope of gaining some light upon the dreadful mystery.

Seven witnesses were examined yesterday, once of whom, Officer MANGAN, was called on the first day. Neither of the Messrs. NATHAN were placed upon the stand, which circumstance greatly disappointed those who came particularly to hear their stories. The names of fresh witnesses were Drs. JANVRIN and RUPPANER, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Dr. PECKHAM, a neighbor of the NATHANS, Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Mr. WASHINGTON MACKENZIE, a carpenter and builder, who frequently did work for the deceased, and a newsboy, who serves persons in that locality with the morning dailies. No new testimony was brought to light, but many wild stories, the pure fabrications of crazy men's brains, were scattered to the winds, while many essential points of the case thus far presented in these columns were fully established. The evidence made it almost absolutely certain that the murderer or murderers belonged outside of the family, and that he or they *did* leave the house after committing the bloody work.

SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY.

Drs. JANVRIN and RUPPANER testified as to the nature of the wounds found upon the body of the murdered man, and each gave his views of how the deed was done. Both agreed that there was a deep incised wound on the top of the forehead, and three or four contused wounds on the back of the head, all of which could have been given by the one instrument, the "dog." They believed that he had been dead since about 2 o'clock in the morning. Dr. JANVRIN thought that the hand was broken while raised to protect the head, after the first blow. After comparing the bloody weapon with the wounds, the doctor laid the "dog" down by the side of the victim's head, which fact fully answers a sensational journalist's question as to how it came to be in that spot when the Coroner arrived. Dr. JANVRIN thought the whole thing done by one man, and he not necessarily a man of superior strength. The other doctor thought it possible that two men were present, but believed, with his associate, that one man could have accomplished all. Both physicians believed that there was little, if any, struggle between the murderer and his victim, as the latter was stunned by the first blow on the forehead. The gas was turned about one-third on in Mr. NATHAN's room when Dr. JANVRIN went there at 6 o'clock in the morning. It was sufficiently light, he thought, to enable one to see to strike his blows accurately, if his eyes had become accustomed, for a few minutes, to the room. It was agreed by the medical gentlemen that a chemical or microscopical examination of the garment worn by Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN would instantly reveal whether the blood stains thereon were of coagulated or fresh blood. It seemed probable to one of the doctors that Mr. NATHAN, being alarmed by the work at the safe, arose, and, going toward the little room in which it was located, was met by the murderer, who dealt him a driving blow on the forehead with the sharp end of the "dog." This stunned Mr. NATHAN, and he fell forward with his head into the overturned chair that lay near the safe, some of the blood and hair adhering to the bottom of the cushion at the points of contact. While he was lying thus, the other blows were given on the back and side of the skull, so it was favorably exposed to the strokes. He then either struggled and regained his feet and staggered into the other room, or else was lifted and thrown back by his assailant. He possibly struggled to get up again from the first position, and in doing so besmeared the woodwork with hand and knee, and perhaps while thus raising up had his hand broken. This would account, it was thought, for the pools of blood found in the safe-room.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR testified that on the morning of the murder, about half an hour before he heard the Police called, he saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN in his bed-room, apparently cooling himself by the window. He was then very calm in his demeanor, and was evidently putting on his drawers and stockings. There was then not a spot of blood on his night-gown, front or back. The hall door was then open, he was positive, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Both of the NATHANS cried frantically for help when on the stoop, and the General's impression was that a burglary had been committed; was absolutely certain that the individual who had blood on his night-gown, when on the stoop, was the same one who was at the window half an hour or so before. He saw no newsboy on the street at that time, or during the morning.

Mr. MACKENZIE testified to the fact that the "dog" was not an implement used by house-carpenters or builders, and that, although he had done work in Mr. NATHAN's at this and house, he had never before seen the "dog" anywhere, until it was shown to him by the Superintendent of Police. Both of the carpenters, LA MARTER and SMITH, employed by him at Mr. NATHAN's, were men of very good character, as far as he knew.

Officer MANGAN being recalled, still adhered, with great emphasis,—of course he did—to his former statement that, at 1½ and 4½ A.M., he tried the door of the house, and at 5¾ o'clock, looked at it from the sidewalk, and that each time it was closed. He saw no newsboy in the neighborhood, and no piece of paper on the stoop when trying the door. Neither of these, he declared, could have escaped his keen observation.

With Dr. PECKHAM's story, as given in the TIMES of Sunday last, to one of our reporters, our readers are already familiar. It will be remembered that the doctor and his wife occupy the house corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the rear windows of which are about fifteen or twenty feet distant from the side windows of the Nathan mansion. The doctor's bed-chamber is directly opposite and on a level with the windows of the floor on which Mr. NATHAN slept on the night in question. Being very light sleepers, accustomed to wakefulness, the doctor and his wife were aroused at about 2 o'clock in the morning by noises which the wife thought were within their house, but which evidently came from the domicile of their neighbor. There were four or them,—the first like the violent shutting of a heavy door, and the others at quarter-minute intervals, sharper and of shorter duration. The first sound might have been made by striking the chair with a "dog." Witness couldn't fix the time precisely, but judges that it was about 2 o'clock, because he had enjoyed a refreshing sleep after the storm subsided. Mrs. PECKHAM arose and looked out, but nothing was seen, and nothing more was heard. The bolts of Mr. NATHAN's house draw very easily, and everything under foot being very solidly built, it would be easy to walk out of the house without being heard. Nobody passed from NATHAN's house toward Fifth-avenue, on either side of the way, or witness and his wife would have heard them distinctly, as it was very quiet in the street; could not have heard a person walking toward Sixth-avenue, if he walked carefully.

The last witness of the day was JAMES NISS, a newsboy, thirteen years of age, whose testimony has also been foreshadowed in these columns. He swore that on the morning of the murder, at about five or ten minutes past 5 o'clock he went to Mr. NATHAN's stoop, as usual, to fold his papers, as there were better accommodations there than elsewhere; that finding the stoop wet, he went across the street and did the work. Soon afterward he saw a laboring man, whose dress he described, go up the stoop of Mr. NATHAN's house, and following him, observed that he pinked up a bank check, filled out in ink, bearing a revenue stamp on its face, and after glancing at it put it in his pocket and walked toward Sixth-avenue. The hall door was then open a distance of about two inches. Ten minutes or so before cries of murder were heard he saw an open private carriage before Mr. NATHAN's house, but it was soon driven away at the instance of a man who came out of the next house below and spoke to the driver. Shortly afterward the NATHANS alarmed the street with their cries, but nearly ten minutes elapsed before an officer responded to their calls. Meanwhile a crowd gathered upon the stoop, some of the men being laborers, apparently. To one of these persons the boy saw Mr. NATHAN,—which of the two brothers he could not say—hand the "dog," and heard them speaking of it. Witness did not see an officer anywhere in the vicinity that morning until some time after the alarm. He knew the paper picked up was a check, because he had worked in a printer's where such things were printed. The above is a fair outline of the best points of the testimony, which is given in full below.

The hour of 2 having arrived the Coroner proposed an adjournment, being assured by the reporters, he said, that the testimony already taken would be all that could possibly be written out and printed on the morrow, and deeming it very important that the public should hear all of the story, he felt warranted in pausing for a brief time. For his own convenience or comfort he cared nothing, he said, his only desire being to hurry the investigation on to a close, and to exhaust it as speedily as possible. The District-Attorney, Mr. FELLOWS, and the jurymen also expressed anxiety to hasten the investigation, but were willing to give way to the suggestion of the Coroner, if it seemed to be absolutely necessary.

After some further discussion, the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will take place in the Court of General Sessions room, in Chambers-street. The change is made not only on account of the dangerous condition of the other room, but also because of the superior accommodations of the latter.

The Second Day's Proceedings Before the Coroner's Jury—Testimony of Seven Witnesses—Drs. Janvrin, Ruppaner and Peckham, Gen. Frank P. Blair, Washington MacKenzie, Officer Mangan and James Niss Examined—Adjournment Until Today.

The following is a complete report of the testimony of yesterday before the Coroner's jury, as taken by our most accomplished reporters:

Dr. JOSEPH E. JANVRIN testified, in reply to the Coroner, as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Q.—On the morning of the 29th of July, were you sent for to the residence of Mr. NATHAN in Twenty-third-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What hour? A.—About five minutes past six o'clock; I was sent for twice; first, by the porter of the hotel, who told me that Mr. NATHAN had been murdered, and secondly, by Mr. LYON, nephew of Mr. NATHAN, who said he was still breathing; I arrived there immediately afterward; I discovered the body of the deceased in the large room in which he slept, with the feet and ankles in the small room; he was lying on his back, with his left leg contracted, the knee resting against the door; I did not notice the position of the arms; I think the right hand lay near the right side, and the left lay across the abdomen.

Q.—Did you examine the wounds? A.—Yes, Sir; there were four very severe wounds—two on the right prominence of the frontal bone, one cutting through the skin down to the bone in the centre of the head, and the other crushing the bone above the back part of the ear; I judge that blow was given from behind, the sharp portion penetrating the skin and the shaft breaking the bone; at that time the temporal artery was cut by the blow, I think; there was also one severe wound on the back of the head, just on the occipital prominence; the wound near the ear must have been given with dreadful force, which lacerated the ear just in the centre and scratching down the side of the neck; there were three or four other wounds of a slight nature, which I suppose were given afterward; I judge they were given after Mr. NATHAN was on the floor, and while the person was at the back of him, right over his head; the metacarpal bones of the right hand were fractured, which, I think, was given while endeavoring to protect his head.

Q.—Did you see the instrument called a "dog?" A.—Yes; it was brought up by a policeman while I was in the room.

Q.—Do you think that instrument produced those wounds? A.—I think so, every one; I examined the instrument and held it over the two wounds at the right side of the frontal prominence and found it filled them; the end which inflicted the blows was covered with blood, and the shaft of the instrument corresponded exactly with the wounds.

A JUROR—Do you think this instrument caused all these wounds? A.—Yes.

To the Coroner—As far as I could judge the wounds were fully an inch in length; even if the instrument was not more than three-quarters of an inch it might have been given by that instrument, because it would necessarily slip a little, especially where it did not penetrate the skull.

Q.—In your opinion, how long was he dead before you came in? A.—I should judge three or four hours, or even a little longer than that.

Mr. RUSSELL—Have you made surgery a special study? A.—I have studied it for a considerable period; I served three years in the army, and have practiced surgery for the last ten years.

Q.—In the examination you made with a view of discovering the kind of instrument by which these wounds were inflicted, did you expect to be called upon here? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you gave a careful examination accordingly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And from comparison you think the same instrument inflicted all these wounds? A.—I feel confident every blow was inflicted by that one instrument.

FOREMAN.—When you entered the house whom did you see? A.—The person who let me in was a policeman.

Q.—Did you see any person on the first parlor floor except that policeman? A.—Yes; Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN.

Q.—Did you see Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN before you left the house? A.—I saw him after we had left our room on the floor.

Q.—Did you observe the clothing of these two gentlemen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not notice whether there was any blood on the person of either of these gentlemen? A.—They were both dressed at this time.

Q.—Did you observe whether there was a carpet loosely lying on the floor of the hall, or whether the marble tiling was uncovered? A.—I did not notice, as the place was rather dark.

Q.—Did you look for marks of blood upon the hall or door? A.—I did not see any marks of blood either on the hall or street-way; I saw no marks of blood except in the room.

Q.—When the "dog" was brought up by the policeman to the room in which Mr. NATHAN was lying where was it placed? A.—I think it was lying between Mr. NATHAN's head and the window.

Q.—Did you examine the dog with a view of ascertaining whether the blood upon it was recent or old? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the result? A.—Thoroughly dry.

Q.—Thoroughly dry? A.—In about an hour's time; probably more but not less.

Q.—Did you observe the other end of the dog? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Was it perfectly clean from blood? A.—I think it was.

Q.—The hand of a person grasping that instrument would not necessarily be bloody? A.—No, Sir; my opinion is that with the exception of the blow on the front part of the head, all the blows were given when the injured party gave them was standing at the rear of Mr. NATHAN, or when he was on the floor; all these wounds could have been given without a drop of blood getting upon the murderer.

Q.—What is your theory in relation to the relative positions of the murdered and murderer? A.—I suppose that there was but one man; that Mr. NATHAN was awakened by the noise in the room where the safe was, and when he got up to enter the room he was probably met by the party who struck him in the front part of the skull; I presume it knocked him over on his back; possibly it did not; I think the murderer followed him into the back room, and while he was lying there inflicted the other blows from behind.

Q.—Did you observe the chair that had fallen in the study? A.—When I saw it it was standing up; one of the policemen tipped it forward and said it was found in that position.

Q.—At the time you found the chair was standing in the natural position? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you notice the bottom of the chair? A.—I looked at it and saw a very little blood upon it; I saw the blood between the chair and the library.

Q.—How, then, do you account for the presence of the hair in the chair and the blood found in various positions? A.—That was the only point which confused me at all; it is hard to account for the blood in these positions. It cannot be accounted for under my theory, except the temporal artery was cut in the first blow and the rush of blood was scattered in these directions.

Mr. RUSSELL—When you went into the room was there gas-light burning? A.—Yes.

Q.—You cannot say whether the hand of Mr. NATHAN was extended or not? A.—My impression is that it was lying down the right side.

Q.—Did it appear to be drawn up as if yielding the blow? A.—No, Sir; the hand was lying across the chest; whether it was placed there by some one I can't say; I examined it and found a slight mark where the skin was broken.

Q.—How is it you suggest it was extended by the side? A.—My impression is that some one moved the hand and placed it on the chest.

FOREMAN—Was there any circumstance to indicate that there was more than one murderer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything to imply that the murderer was a person of unusual strength? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If you passed through the rooms on the floor in which Mr. NATHAN slept, did you notice the number of doors you passed through? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Did you see the clothing on the deceased? A.—I saw it lying on the chair directly in front of the body; I did not inspect it, but I noticed, however, one or two spots of blood on the shirt-front.

Q.—Was the safe open at the time you were in the study? A.—Yes, Sir; but I think the key was not in it at the time; I saw no blood upon any of the papers lying around.

CORONER—Did you notice whether his eyes were closed? A.—I did; there was an inclined wound in his thumb; I did not notice the wound in his thumb, but his eyes were black from the effects of the injuries he received.

Q.—Would you recognize the dog (dog produced.) A.—I am of the opinion that is the instrument.

FOREMAN—From your opinion of the murder, do you think there was a struggle? A.—I don't think there was any struggle whatever; I think Mr. NATHAN was stunned at the first blow; there were some marks at the side of the door, which I presume were made by Mr. NATHAN's right hand; he evidently tried to get up, and got his hold of the door-casing.

Q.—You think then that he received such a blow as prevented him from giving any alarm? A.—I think so.

Mr. FELLOWS—Please state precisely what was the position of the single gas-light near the window? A.—The gas-light was at the window next the little room in the large room on the side next Fifth-avenue; I think the shutter was partially back so as to shut off the glare of the light from the place where Mr. NATHAN himself was lying; it was turned about one-third; I don't think he could be seen from the street, nor either could the reflection of the light be seen.

A JUROR—Was there sufficient light in the room to enable the murderer to give his blows with correctness? A.—Yes; especially if he were there a few minutes before and was accustomed to the light.

DR. ANTHONY RUPPANER'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. ANTHONY RUPPANER, who resides in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, testified:

Q.—On the morning of the 29th of July were you called to see Mr. NATHAN, in Twenty-third-street? A.—Yes; about a quarter to eight o'clock.

Q.—When you arrived there what did you discover? A.—I was admitted into the hall by Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN, and immediately went up the front stairs where Mr. NATHAN was lying; the body was lying about ten inches from the door leading into the small room with the face toward the room; the legs were drawn up and the right hand was up toward the head and the left toward the shoulder; the head was a little turned to the right; on the right frontal bone I found a fracture, extending toward the ear, which was lacerated; there were a number of wounds on the back of the head, one on the occiput and the others down; I felt that it was not right to disturb the position of the body, and I did not touch the head at all; I examined the frontal bone with this dog and found it fitted.

Q.—In your opinion is that the instrument ("dog" produced) which inflicted those wounds? A.—Yes.

Mr. FELLOWS—You spoke of this incised wound across the forehead—would that "dog" have inflicted it? A.—Yes; the sharp end would.

Q.—Where was this "dog" placed. A.—It was left directly behind the head, on the floor.

Q.—In the blood? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you examine the instrument with any care? A.—I did.

Q.—And I suppose there was fresh blood upon it? A.—There was.

Q.—Did you examine to see if this blood had not been there three or four hours? A.—There was no blood on the instrument caused by its being left behind the head of the deceased.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. KELLY or her son that morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who of the inmates of the house did you see? A.—WASHINGTON NATHAN and the officers.

Q.—Was Mr. NATHAN dressed at the time? A.—He had only shirt, pants and slippers on.

Q.—Did you examine the clothing of BENJAMIN NATHAN? A.—No.

Q.—You understood everything in the room remained in the position it was when discovered? A.—I did not ask that.

Q.—From what you saw of the position of the body, the marks of blood and disarrangement of papers, &c., what do you think as to whether there was a struggle or not? A.—It strikes me there was a struggle.

Q.—Could not these symptoms have been produced by death agonies if there was no physical struggle? A.—I imagine death must have ensued very soon by a blow from that instrument.

Q.—If a person received a sudden blow which subsequently caused death, might not the hands have clenched as you found them? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Would it be probable? Would you say a struggle had gone on between Mr. NATHAN and his murderer? A.—I should be inclined to that opinion.

Q.—How long do you aver the body dead? A.—Probably four or five hours.

Q.—Your impression is that death must have ensued immediately after the infliction of the wounds? A.—Yes.

FOREMAN—Was the blood on the floor so thoroughly dried as not to soil the clothes of a person touching it? A.—Yes.

Q.—There could be no mistaking the stains upon the night clothing produced by fresh blood, and produced by blood that had coagulated by a person having been killed three hours previously? A.—I should be unwilling to answer that question without a chemical analysis.

Q.—Presumably it could be ascertained by microscopic observation? A.—That would help it.

Q.—Would it require unusual physical strength to inflict those wounds? A.—I don't think it would; I am satisfied that one blow from such a weapon would be sufficient to kill a gentleman like Mr. NATHAN.

Q.—From your best judgment what is your impression as to the possibility of there being a protracted struggle? A.—The blow might have stunned him, but it is difficult to tell whether he could have been able to get up and struggle; the position of his limbs indicated that, in addition to the blood which I saw upon the walls.

Q.—Could he have continued the struggle without calling for help? A.—To some extent, but I think he could not struggle much.

Q.—In view of all you saw, do you adopt the theory of the last witness as to the order of the struggle and the manner in which the murder was committed? A.—I adopt the statement so far that Mr. NATHAN was struck as he approached the room, but I should not be willing to give as my opinion that there must not have been more than one murderer.

Q.—What is there to render you of opinion there was more than one? A.—Traps the general appearance of the room; it strikes me there was a pretty severe struggle there.

Q.—How many of the wounds would have occasioned death in the absence of the others? A.—I think the one on the frontal bone would be sufficient.

Q.—You think, therefore, the person had no knowledge of the amount of violence necessary to cause death? A.—I don't think he had.

Q.—From the sounds at the back of the head, do you think there was more than one person, or that he merely reversed his position? A.—There was nothing in that to imply that there was more than one murderer, but from all the circumstances I am inclined to believe that there was more than one person engaged in it.

Q.—Would the murderer have marks upon him necessarily? A.—I think he would have marks upon him; he would inevitably have blood upon him; I think, also, he would have scratches or marks if there was a struggle.

Q.—In the absence of a contest, upon the theory that he was felled by the first blow, you think he would not have necessarily borne on his person scars or bruises? A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you explain that a person who had been engaged in this conflict, and whose hands were in the condition that a person's must have been, could have placed the drawer of the safe on the bed without any blood getting on the cover or the drawer? A.—I could hardly account for it.

Q.—Would that involve washing or wiping of the hands, as an intermediate process, in your judgment? A.—I should think the murderer would have to wash his hands.

Q.—In a general way, from your observation of everything at the time, was it your opinion that the robbery had been committed previous or subsequent to the murder; I mean by that, do you think the articles were stolen from the clothing first, that the attempt was made upon the safe first, and that Mr. NATHAN was then murdered, and these articles abstracted from the safe after the murder? A.—My impression was rather that somebody went in (leap in or) that safe, and was probably detected; Mr. NATHAN heard the noise, got out of bed, went into the large room, was met by the robber, who struck at him; the position of the body would indicate that that was the order of proceeding.

Q.—You then, agree with Dr. JANVRIN in his theory? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. RUSSELL—Have you a theory that there were two persons? A.—I have no theory in regard to the matter; but, as I stated, I should not be willing to swear whether there were one or two persons.

By the FOREMAN—How do you account for the appearance of blood on the lintels each side of the door; there was blood to about an equal height? A.—I account for it, on one side at least, by the fact that the artery was cut; secondly, if Mr. NATHAN made a struggle to get up, he would hit on to the side of the walls, and perhaps the walls became besmeared in that way; in another way, if he had any struggle with the murderer, he would have been thrown into the corner, and the blood caused in that way.

By Mr. RUSSELL—Was there anything in the appearance of the body when you saw it to indicate that it had been placed there or drawn there by any person; or that it was the natural fall of the body receiving the blow? A.—It seems to me it was a natural position; it strikes me it would have been difficult to place it in that position exactly.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Did you examine the position of the chair in the small room when you entered. A.—I didn't examine it; I merely noticed the chair was lying in that way. [A chair was here placed on the floor bottom up with the forward part of the seat inclined to the floor, back resting on the floor.] A.—I have an impression that the chair was lying so.

By Mr. RUSSELL—He said the chair was upright when he came in at five or ten minutes past six, so that undoubtedly it had been taken up.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Then it was a soft-bottomed chair; did you examine the top and bottom of the cushion? A.—No, Sir; I walked into the little room; saw the safe, table and the chair as I said.

Q.—Then you don't know that the only blood that was on that chair was on the bottom of the cushion. A.—No; I didn't notice it.

Q.—Referring to your theory of the manner of Mr. NATHAN's entering that room, the safe being here, close by that chair, and Mr. NATHAN entering from his room, if the blow was struck him, as he entered, on the forehead, would it have been possible for him to have fallen so that his head would have come on the bottom of the chair in that position? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Now in regard to the sprinkling of blood which are indications of a quarrel, will you please state whether, accepting your theory that the hands of the assassin must have been covered with blood, if he was struck night not the person from whom he got his hands as he threw them back. A.—Some blood might, but I don't think the flow of blood would be so immediate.

Q.—Were there any arteries cut? A.—I stated that he artery had been cut.

Q.—The blood would, therefore, have come out with a great deal of force? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the CORONER—Is it not your opinion that a person coming in contact with the walls would cause those marks? A.—If the hand of the murderer came in contact with the wall, the marks would be spread in different appearances, different forms, while from an artery it would be splashed.

By the FOREMAN.—The chair was found in this position; that is to say, the head of the chair was facing near west; suppose the murderer had struck Mr. NATHAN with the instrument in the forehead, might he not have fallen forward with his head into the chair, and then be pushed up from that position, the chair having been overturned in the conflict, of course? A.—I should be unwilling to——

Q.—Supposing the chair was in this position, how do you account for Mr. NATHAN's head coming in contact with the chair this way, and afterward his being found in the position in which he was lying at the time his body was first discovered? A.—Accepting your statement, I should think that in that case Mr. NATHAN had been struck first on the back of his head from behind; then tumbled forward into the room, his head struck the chair; that afterward he struggled away from the chair himself and received an additional blow on his head.

By Mr FELLOWS—Then, according to your statement, if the blow was struck on the back of his head, which knocked him forward, so that his head could have rested in that chair, the murderer or murderers must have turned him round, because his head was found lying in the opposite direction? A.—Yes, Sir; he had been turned round, and fell on his back.

By Mr. RUSSELL—What do you say to the, that the person who assailed him was in the smaller room; that he struck him a blow as he came in; that in the act of raising the assassin seized the chair and struck him on the back of the head. Wouldn't that account for it without a change of the body or theory as to whether the blow was from behind or before? A.—If you get such a blow where do you get your blow from?

DR. JANVRIN RECALLED.

Dr. JANVRIN being recalled said that when he saw the body he found the right leg perfectly extended, the foot and the ankle in the little room; the left leg was relaxed; I don't recollect the exact position of the arms; I remember, however, that the right hand lay, at one time, across the breast.

Q.—What was the general appearance of Mr. NATHAN when you examined him? A.—When I examined him everything was perfectly placid.

Q.—When was that? A.—Ten minutes after six; it seems that the stiffness did ensue after that; I went into the house afterward at a quarter past ten o'clock, simply to give my ideas to one of the detectives.

Q.—Did you examine the body then? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say whether it was stiff at that time or not; when the instrument was brought up into the hall I examined the point of it and found the blood upon it was perfectly cold and coagulated at that time; I inserted that into the fractured portion of the skull, and by that means some fresh blood was got upon the instrument, and the blood was just about two-thirds of the distance of the handle more upon one side than the other; quite a little clot gathered there.

Q.—Was the blood fully coagulated. A.—Yes, Sir; it must have taken at least an hour, and it might have been four.

By Mr. FELLOWS—From what you saw of the character of the wounds and the condition of the body, how long had Mr. NATHAN been dead? A.—Certainly three hours, possibly four or five.

Q.—The murder might have been committed at 1 or 2 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find but one blow on the back of his head? A.—No, Sir; I simply turned his head up and felt beneath it for the wound.

Q.—Did you see any bloody tracks in the hall or on the steps? A.—No, Sir; I didn't examine at all.

Q.—(By the CORONER)—Who was in the hall when you arrived there? A.—I could not tell; there was one gentleman there whom I could tell if I saw him; I saw him afterward, I think, later in the day at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and spoke to him.

Q.—Did you see FREDERICK NATHAN? A.—I saw him below some ten minutes later; I saw WASHINGTON NATHAN with the Captain of Police.

Q.—Were the boys both dressed at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the FOREMAN—You coincide with the opinion of Dr. RUPPANER that by microscopic examination (probably and chemical analysis certainly, coagulated blood upon a garment can be distinguished from fresh blood. A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Did you make any microscopical examination of the body or blood then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice whether there was any considerable quantity of hair scattered about in the blood? A.—I noticed none whatever.

Q.—Any indications that hair had been pulled out violently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then your opinion is—— A.—As I said before, that he was stunned at first, and no violence was used.

By a JUROR—How could that wall have become so besmeared? A.—That would not necessarily imply that he made any struggle.

Q.—Do you think the blood came from Mr. NATHAN? A.—I do.

Q.—It was rubbed on there either by a shirt or limb. A.—Yes, Sir; in both cases, I think, by Mr. NATHAN himself; I think part of it was caused by Mr. NATHAN's knee, as he rubbed it against there, perhaps, in the agonies of death; I think Mr. NATHAN tried to get up; I think there is evidence of that much struggle, and in trying to get up he caught hold of the right casement of the door-case; the blood was all on the right side; [illegible]

the cushion; upon the wall between the door and window; my impression is that he never got above a sitting position after falling; I think he might have done that; this was by my judgment, before he recovered from the first wound.

Q.—How then do you suppose he got from the small room out there? A.—I think he was dragged out.

Q.—How do you explain the blood upon the overturned chair? A.—That's what I cannot explain.

Q.—This blood, as I understand you, was in the narrow space in the large room, between the jam of the door and the window? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything in the appearance of the blood when you first saw it to indicate that it might not have been produced by rubbing the hands across it? A.—I think it was produced by the hands.

Q.—Then if the murderer rubbed the blood off of his hand upon the wall it would leave the impression you saw there? A.—Yes, Sir. I didn't think he did that, however. I think Mr. NATHAN did it after his hand was fractured, rubbing it the direct. I have no idea that there was any great physical strength on the part of Mr. NATHAN at all. In fact, I am very well convinced that there was not.

By the FOREMAN—Don't you think the right hand of the murderer grasping this instrument would that day have been protected from laying much blood on the inside of the hand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You found no blood at all on the end of the instrument where the person held in his hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you think it would have been difficult for blood to get in upon the hand? A.—I think the deed might have been committed by one man, and he not have been bloody.

Q.—How about the carpets being handled? A.—I think they probably were. Supposing I think in all probability he had got blood upon him, I he was careful to step over the blood on the floor he could have walked without any blood on his feet.

Q.—Did you notice the door communication between the study and the hall, when you went there the first time? A.—I noticed that it was ajar; I didn't notice whether it was locked.

Q.—You think then that Mr. NATHAN may have been murdered without attracting the attention of his servants or family? A.—I think he made no outcry whatever.

Q.—And that this person might have commenced, continued, and completed the examination of the safe without getting any blood upon himself? A.—That is just my opinion, and the opinion I formed at the time; at the same time, of course, I think there may have been two persons in the room; I only mean to say that there only need to have been one.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR was next called, and deposed:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In St. Louis.

Q.—Where did you reside? A.—In St. Louis.

Q.—Were you in the City on the night of the 28th of July? A.—Yes, Sir; I was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where I am boarding.

Q.—On the morning of the 29th of July was there anything that attracted your attention? A.—What fell under my observation I will proceed to state, if you desire it.

Q.—State first about what time it was. A.—About half past five, or probably a little before, in the morning; I got up for the purpose of closing the blinds of my room in which the light was coming very strongly, and which, in fact, had awakened me, and in doing so, as I approached the window, I looked across the street I saw in the house, No. 12, a gentleman sitting in his night clothes at the third-story window, and I noticed at the same time that the front door of the house was open; stood at an angle of about forty-five degrees; of course, this didn't arrest my attention particularly, as that didn't excite any wonder; I was in the act of seeing the door open, and the gentleman sitting in his own house at his window, as I supposed; I retired to bed after closing the blinds, and was aroused a short time afterward by outcries of "Police!" and "Murder!" got up and saw two gentlemen in their night-clothes standing at the door of No. 13, both exclaiming loudly and calling for help, and one of them had a stain of blood upon his garments and his feet were bloody—his stockings; and I saw the policeman enter the house, remain in it a short time, and I saw one of these young men pick up this iron instrument that lay near the door and show it to the policeman. I saw, I supposed, from the distance I was from it, that it was the bolt of the door that had been, as I judged, broken off or detached in opening the door; I supposed at the time that there had been some attempt to enter the house; I remembered that I had seen the door wide open, and I thought the person who had entered the house had been detected, and in attempting to detain him that this young man had been injured, and the outcry had been made by these young persons, they not being able to go into the street, as they were incapacitated; that was the impression I seemed made upon my mind; I continued to stand in such a fractious manner, to exhibit so much grief and distress, that I concluded my idea was incorrect, and I dispatched a servant over there to learn what there was about it, and I learned that Mr. NATHAN had been murdered; that is about all that fell under my observation at that time in reference to this matter.

By Mr. RUSSELL—At which window was it you saw the young man sitting? A.—The third-story window, immediately over the front door, nearer to Sixth-avenue.

Q.—Did you see the young man; have you seen him since? A.—Only afterward at the door; he had side whiskers on his face.

Q.—Look across the room and see if you recognize him there. A.—Yes, Sir; (pointing to FREDERICK NATHAN.)

Q.—Which was it that had the blood upon his clothes. A.—This same one.

Q.—So you saw FREDERICK NATHAN at the window, and afterward at the front door? A.—It was the same person.

Q.—How did he appear? A.—His demeanor was entirely natural at the time—undisturbed and unexcited; it seemed to me that he was putting on his stockings.

Q.—At the time you saw them both on the stoop you then remembered you had seen the door open, and you connected that with the fact that the door was opened when you looked out before? A.—Yes, Sir; the theory that suggested itself to my mind at that time was that, having seen the door open at the time I saw this young gentleman at the window, it occurred to me that some one had entered the house by the open door, and that the young man had detected it and attempted to arrest him.

By the CORONER—Was this young man the same one you saw at the window, and the one that had blood on his shirt? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Did you notice whether there was a bolt on the second door. A.—No, Sir; it was day light when I looked out.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Which floor do you occupy in the Fifth-avenue Hotel? A.—Fifth floor; No. 73.

Q.—Is that of a height with the third floor of the Nathan house? A.—Very nearly; the latter might be a little higher than mine; I want to be certain.

Q.—When your attention was called to FREDERICK NATHAN, was he sitting or standing at the window. A.—Part of the time he was sitting, and he would get up from his chair and go to the rear of his room, and appeared to me to be getting some article to dress himself with; I didn't remain a great while; the morning was a very sultry one; I tried to cool myself at the window.

Q.—Did you see him at any time standing with his front directly toward you? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him distinctly; he came to the window, and leaned out of it slightly, apparently for the purpose of cooling himself.

Q.—You saw the whole length of his person when he was in the room? A.—No, Sir; I could not.

Q.—There might have been blood on the lower garment and you not have discovered it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you saw him at the door what part of his night-shirt was bloody? A.—His stockings, the lower part of his shirt, and his shirt-front.

Q.—You are positive that blood was not on him when you saw him before. A.—Yes, Sir; I am quite positive about that.

Q.—What time was this? A.—I don't know exactly; it was some time before the alarm was given.

Q.—Had you gotten to sleep or in a doze? A.—I think very likely I was partially asleep.

Q.—At the time you first looked out of the window did you see a newsboy on that side of the street; any boys with papers? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Anybody on the steps of the Nathan House? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were there persons passing? A.—I think there were, but I wouldn't be positive.

Q.—When the two young men came down, and gave the alarm, did you notice the position of the door at that time as they were standing in it? A.—The same side of the door appeared to be open; I think the other remained in the same position; they were outside of the door; appeared in great distress.

Q.—Was the door thrown any wider open than it was when you first saw it at half past five? A.—I could not tell; my attention was more attracted to the young men; occasionally I could hear what they said when they raised their voices very loud.

Q.—Can you recognize the second of the two persons you saw that morning? A.—Yes, Sir; I think the second one sits by the window with the fan.

Q.—Was there any blood upon his garments when you saw him? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—Was you in such a position that you could? A.—Yes; he took almost every position that a man would under such circumstances; both were dressed in white night-shirts; I think FREDERICK NATHAN must have had his drawers on; he certainly had his stockings on; it looked to me as if he had a pair of red slippers on.

Q.—Did you notice whether Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN had socks on? A.—I don't think he had.

By the FO

trict Republican Association. If any man had gained access to that society who was not a true-hearted Republican, they wanted him ousted at once. It was their desire that none but Republicans of the right stripe and calibre should be among them. A resolution was finally passed that each one of the Association present should take the printed list of the members, comprising about 980 names, look it over, and mark all who were doubtful Republicans. The report is to be made at the next meeting, on the second Monday of September.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Origin of the Difficulty—Both Powers were Determined to Fight—Prussia Ready for War.

The correspondence between the British Government and its diplomatic representatives at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, has just been published. It throws a great deal of light on the causes which led to the war, and the temper of the two Powers, and consequently possesses considerable historical interest. We give the most important passages.

Lord LYONS, British Ambassador at Paris, writes to the Foreign Secretary as follows, under date Paris, July 8, 1870:

"On my manifesting some surprise and regret at the rapid pace at which the French Government seemed to be proceeding, M. DE GRAMMONT insisted that it was impossible for them to delay any longer. They had reason to know (indeed the Spanish Ministers did not deny it) that the King of Prussia had been cognizant of the negotiation between Marshal PRIM and the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN throughout. It was, therefore, incumbent upon His Majesty, if he desired to show friendship toward France, to prohibit formally the acceptance of the Crown by a Prince of his House. Silence or an evasive answer would be equivalent to a refusal. It could not be said that the quarrel was of France's seeking. On the contrary, from the battle of Sadowa up to this incident, France had shown a patience, a moderation, and a conciliatory spirit which had, in the opinion of a vast number of Frenchmen, been carried much too far. Now, when all was tranquil, and the irritation caused by the aggrandizement of Prussia was gradually subsiding, the Prussians, in defiance of the feelings and of the interest of France, endeavored to establish one of their Princes beyond the Pyrenees. This aggression it was impossible for France to put up with. It was earnestly to be hoped that the King would efface the impression it had made by openly forbidding the Prince to go to Spain.

A voluntary renunciation on the part of the Prince would, M. DE GRAMMONT thought, be a most fortunate solution of difficult and intricate questions; and he begged Her Majesty's Government to use all their influence to bring it about."

On the 10th July, Lord LYONS had another interview with the French Minister, and the Duc DE GRAMMONT then said:

"That in this matter the French Ministers were following, not leading, the nation. Public opinion would not admit of their doing less than they had done.

As regarded military preparations common prudence required that they should not be behindhand. In the midst of a profound calm, when the French Cabinet and Chambers were employed in reducing their military budget, *Prussia exploded upon them this mine which she had prepared in secret.* It was necessary that France should be at least as forward as Prussia in military preparations.

Finally, M. DE GRAMMONT told me that I might report to your Lordship that if the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN should now, on the advice of the King of Prussia, withdraw his acceptance of the Crown, the whole affair would be at an end.

M. DE GRAMMONT did not, however, conceal from me that if, on the other hand, the Prince, after his conference with the King, persisted in coming forward as a candidate for the throne of Spain, France would forthwith declare war against Prussia."

On the 12th the Duke DE GRAMMONT had a further conversation with Lord LYONS, which is thus reported by the latter:

The Duke said that the King of Prussia was neither courteous nor satisfactory. His Majesty disclaimed all connection with the offer of the crown of Spain to the Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and declined to advise the Prince to withdraw his acceptance. On the other hand, Prince LEOPOLD's father had formally announced in the name of his son that the acceptance was withdrawn. In fact, the Prince had sent a copy of a telegram which he had dispatched to Marshal PRIM, declaring that his son's candidature was at an end.

M. DE GRAMMONT said that this state of things was very embarrassing to the French Government. On the one hand public opinion was so much excited in France that it was doubtful whether the Ministry would not be overthrown if it went down to the Chamber to-morrow and announced that it regarded the affair as finished without having obtained some more complete satisfaction from Prussia. On the other hand, the renunciation of the crown by Prince LEOPOLD put an end to the original cause of the dispute. The most satisfactory part of the affair was, M. DE GRAMMONT said, that Spain was, at all events, now quite clear of the dispute. The quarrel, if quarrel there was, was confined to France and Prussia.

I did not conceal from M. DE GRAMMONT my surprise and regret that the French Government should hesitate for a moment to accept the renunciation of the Prince as a settlement of the affair. I reminded him pointedly of the assurance which he had formally authorized me to give to Her Majesty's Government, that if the Prince withdrew his candidature the affair would be at an end. I urged as strongly as I could all the reasons which would render a withdrawal on his part from this assurance painful and disquieting to Her Majesty's Government. I pointed out, moreover, that the renunciation wholly changed the position of France. If war occurred now, all Europe would say it was the fault of France; that France rushed into it without any substantial cause—merely from pride and resentment. One of the advantages of the former position of France was that the quarrel rested on a cause in which the feelings of Germany were very little concerned, and German interests not at all. Now Prussia might well expect to rally all Germany to resist an attack which could be attributed to no other motives than ill-will and jealousy on the part of France, and a passionate desire to humiliate her neighbor. *In fact, I said France would have public opinion throughout the world against her, and her antagonist would have all the advantage of being manifestly forced into the war in self-defense to repel an attack.* If there should at the first moment be some disappointment felt here in the Chamber and in the country, I could not but think that the Ministry would in a very short time stand better with both if it contented itself with the diplomatic triumph it had achieved, and abstained from plunging the country into war, for which there was certainly no avowable motive.

Lord GRANVILLE, in reply, regrets that the renunciation is not accepted as a settlement of the question, and denies that Her Majesty's Government has admitted, as M. DE GRAMMONT had implied in the Corps Legislatif, the demands of France to be legitimate. The next day M. DE GRAMMONT is urged "in the most friendly, and, at the same time, most pressing manner, to accept the renunciation of the Prince as a satisfactory settlement." Lord LYONS next, in a personal interview with M. DE GRAMMONT, inquires upon what terms the French Government will consider the matter finally settled:

"M. DE GRAMMONT said he would explain to me in a few words the position taken up by the Government of the Emperor.

The Spanish Ambassador had formally announced to him that the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD had been withdrawn. This put an end to all question with Spain. Spain was no longer a party concerned. But from Prussia France had obtained nothing, literally nothing.

M. DE GRAMMONT here read to me a telegram from Gen. FLEURY, who stated that the Emperor ALEXANDER had written to the King of Prussia to beg him to order the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to withdraw his acceptance of the crown, and had, moreover, expressed himself in most friendly terms to France, and manifested a most earnest desire to avert a war.

The King of Prussia had, M. DE GRAMMONT went on to say, refused to comply with this request from his Imperial nephew. The King had not given a word of explanation to France.

His Majesty had, he repeated, done nothing, absolutely nothing. France would not take offense at this. She would not call upon His Majesty to make her any amends. The King had authorized the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to accept the crown of Spain; *all that France now asked was that His Majesty would forbid the Prince to alter at any future time his decision to withdraw that acceptance.* Surely it was but reasonable that France should take some precautions against a repetition of what had occurred when Prince LEOPOLD's brother went off to Bucharest. It was not to be supposed that France would run the risk of Prince LEOPOLD suddenly presenting himself in Spain, and appealing to the chivalry of the Spanish people. Still France did not call upon Prussia to prevent the Prince's going to Spain; all she desired was that the King should forbid him to change his present resolution to withdraw his candidature. If His Majesty would do this the whole affair would be absolutely and entirely at an end.

I asked him whether he authorized me categorically to state to Her Majesty's Government, in the name of the Government of the Emperor, that in this case the whole affair would be completely over.

He said 'Undoubtedly;' and he took a sheet of paper and wrote the following memorandum, which he placed in my hands:

'Nous demandons au Roi de Prusse de défendre au Prince de HOHENZOLLERN de revenir sur sa résolution. S'il le fait tout l'incident est terminé.'

I observed to M. de GRAMMONT that I could hardly conceive that the French Government could really apprehend that after all that had occurred Prince LEOPOLD would again offer himself as a candidate, or be accepted by the Spanish Government if he did.

M. DE GRAMMONT said that he was bound to take precautions against such an occurrence, and that if the King refused to issue the simple prohibition which was proposed, France could only suppose that designs hostile to her were entertained, and must take her measures accordingly.

Finally M. DE GRAMMONT asked me whether France could count upon the good offices of England to help her in obtaining from the King this prohibition.

I said that nothing could exceed the desire of Her Majesty's Government to effect a reconciliation between France and Prussia, but that, of course, I could not take upon myself to answer offhand, without reference to Her Majesty's Government, a specific question of this kind."

On the 14th the British Government recommended the King of Prussia to communicate to France his *consent to Prince* LEOPOLD's *renunciation.* The suggestion is declined:

"Count BERNSTORFF called upon me this morning and informed me that he had received a telegram from Count BISMARCK, in which he expressed his regret that Her Majesty's Government should have made a proposal which it would be impossible for him to recommend to the King for his Majesty's acceptance.

Prussia had shown, under a public menace from France, a calmness and moderation which render any further concession on her part equivalent to a submission to the arbitrary will of France, and would be viewed in the light of a humiliation, which the national feeling throughout Germany would certainly repudiate as a fresh insult.

Public opinion in Germany proves that, under the influence of the menaces of France, the whole of Germany had arrived at the conclusion that war, even under the most difficult circumstances, would be preferable to the submission of the King to the unjustifiable demands of France.

The Prussian Government, as such, has nothing to do with the acceptance of the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and had not even been cognizant of it. They could not therefore, balance their consent to such acceptance by their assent to its withdrawal.

A demand for interference on the part of a Sovereign in a matter of purely private character could not, his Excellency considered, be made the subject of public communication between Governments, and, as the original pretext for such a demand was to be found in the candidature itself, it could no longer be necessary now that the candidature had been renounced."

Before this the following conversation had been held:

LORD A. LOFTUS, (BRITISH MINISTER AT BERLIN,) TO EARL GRANVILLE.

[Received July 15.]

BERLIN, July 13, 1870.

I had an interview with Count BISMARCK today, and congratulated his Excellency on the apparent solution of the impending crisis by the spontaneous renunciation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN.

His Excellency appeared somewhat doubtful as to whether that solution would prove a settlement of the difference with France. He told me that the extreme moderation evinced by the King of Prussia under the menacing tone of the French Government, and the courteous reception by His Majesty of Count BENEDETTI, at Ems, after the severe language held to Prussia, both officially and in the French Press, was producing throughout Prussia general indignation.

He had that morning, he said, received telegrams from Bremen, Königsberg, and other places, expressing strong disapprobation of the conciliatory course pursued by the King of Prussia at Ems, and requiring that the honor of the country should not be sacrificed.

Count BISMARCK then expressed a wish that Her Majesty's Government should take some opportunity, possibly by a declaration in Parliament, of expressing their satisfaction at the solution of the Spanish difficulty by the spontaneous act of Prince LEOPOLD, and of bearing public testimony to the calm and wise moderation of the King of Prussia, his Government, and of the public Press.

His Excellency adverted to the declaration made by the Duc DE GRAMMONT to the Corps Legislatif, "that the Powers of Europe had recognized the just grounds of France in the demand addressed to the Prussian Government;" and he was therefore anxious that some public testimony should be given that the Powers who had used their "bons offices" to urge on the Prussian Government a renunciation by Prince LEOPOLD, should likewise express their appreciation of the peaceful and conciliatory disposition manifested by the King of Prussia.

Count BISMARCK then observed that intelligence had been received from Paris (though not officially from Baron WERTHER) that the solution of the Spanish difficulty would not suffice to content the French Government, and that other claims would be advanced. If such be the case, said his Excellency, it was evident that the question of the succession to the Spanish throne was but a mere pretext, and that the real object of France was to seek a revenge for Königgrätz.

The feeling of the German nation, said His Excellency, was that they were fully equal to cope with France, and they were as confident as the French might be of military success. The feeling, therefore, in Prussia and in Germany was that they should accept no humiliation or insult from France, and that if unjustly provoked they should accept the combat.

But, said his Excellency, we do not wish for war, and we have proved, and shall continue to prove, our peaceful disposition; at the same time, we cannot allow the French to have the start of us as regards armaments. "I have," said His Excellency, "positive information that military preparations have been made, and are making, in France for war. Large stores of munition are being concentrated, large purchases of hay and other materials necessary for a campaign are making, and horses are being collected." If these continued, said His Excellency, we shall be obliged to ask the French Government for explanations as to their object and meaning.

After what has now occurred we must require some assurance, some guarantee, that we may not be subjected to a sudden attack; we must know that this Spanish difficulty once removed there are no other lurking designs which may burst upon us like a thunder-storm. Count BISMARCK further stated that unless some assurance, some declaration, were given by France to the European Powers, or in some official form, that the present solution of the Spanish question was a final and satisfactory settlement of the French demands, and that no further claims were to be raised; and if, further, a withdrawal or *a satisfactory explanation of the menacing language held by the Duc de Grammont were not made, the Prussian Government would be obliged to seek explanations from France. It was impossible, added His Excellency, that Prussia could tamely and quietly sit under the affront offered to the King and to the nation by the menacing language of the French Government.* I could not, said His Excellency, hold communication with the French Ambassador after the language held to Prussia by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the face of Europe.

From the foregoing observations of Count BISMARCK, your Lordship will perceive that unless some timely counsel, some friendly hand, can intervene to appease the irritation between the two Governments, the breach, in lieu of being closed by the solution of the Spanish difficulty, is likely to become wider.

By the 14th of July the fatal telegram, detailing a supposed insult to the French Ambassador, had arrived in Paris. Lord LYONS thus reports the change which immediately occurred in public feeling:

LORD LYONS TO EARL GRANVILLE.

[Received July 16.]

PARIS, July 14, 1870.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of yesterday I communicated to your Lordship the account given to me by the Duke DE GRAMMONT of the state of the question regarding the acceptance of the Crown of Spain by Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and the recent withdrawal of that acceptance.

My dispatch was sent off at the usual hour, 7 o'clock in the evening. During the early part of the night which followed, the hope that it might yet be possible to preserve peace gained some strength. It was understood that the renunciation of his pretensions by Prince LEOPOLD himself had come to confirm that made on his behalf by his father, and that the Spanish Government had formally declared to the Government of France that the candidature of the Prince was at an end. The language of influential members of the Cabinet was more pacific, and it was thought possible that some conciliatory intelligence might arrive from Prussia and enable the Government to pronounce the whole question to be at an end.

But in the morning all was changed. A telegram was received from the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, stating that an article had appeared in the Prussian Ministerial organ, the *North German Gazette*, to the effect that the French Ambassador had requested the King to promise never to allow a HOHENZOLLERN to be a candidate for the throne of Spain, and that His Majesty had thereupon refused to receive the Ambassador, and sent him word by an Aide-de-Camp that he had nothing more to say to him.

The intelligence of the publication of this article completely changed the view taken by the French Government of the state of the question. The Emperor came into Paris from St. Cloud, and held a Council at the Tuileries, and it was considered certain that a declaration hostile to Prussia would be addressed at once by the Government to the Chambers.

I made every possible endeavor to see the Duc DE GRAMMONT, but was unable to do so. I sent him, however, a most pressing message by the Chief of his Cabinet, begging him, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, not to rush precipitately into extreme measures, and, at all events, not to commit the Government by a premature declaration to the Chambers. It would, I represented, be more prudent, and at the same time more dignified, to postpone addressing the Chambers at least until the time originally fixed—that is to say, until to-morrow.

In the meantime, although the news of the appearance of the article in the *North German Gazette* had not become generally known, the public excitement was so great, and so much irritation existed in the army, that it became doubtful whether the Government could withstand the cry for war, even if it were able to announce a decided diplomatic success. It was felt that when the Prussian article appeared in the Paris evening papers it would be very difficult to restrain the anger of the people, and it was generally thought that the Government would feel bound to appease the public impatience by formally declaring its intention to resent the conduct of Prussia.

The sittings of the Legislative Body and the Senate have, however, passed over without any communication having been made on the subject, and thus no irretrievable step has yet been taken by the Government.

I cannot, however, venture to give your Lordship any hope that war will now be avoided. I shall continue to do all that is possible, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, to avert this calamity; but I am bound to say that there is the most serious reason to apprehend that an announcement nearly equivalent to a declaration of war will be made in the Chambers to-morrow. I have, &c., LYONS.

The next day M. OLLIVIER made in the Corps Legislatif a statement equivalent to a declaration of war, and shortly afterward the British Ambassador had another interview with the Duc DE GRAMMONT, which he thus reports:

LORD LYONS TO EARL GRANVILLE.

[Received July 16.]

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

MY LORD: Since the announcement to the Chambers this afternoon, that the Government is actively preparing for war with Prussia, I have had an interview with the Duc DE GRAMMONT.

His Excellency spoke at once of the three memoranda which I left for him with the head of his Cabinet last night, and of which copies are inclosed in my previous dispatch of today.

With regard to the first, he desired me to express to Her Majesty's Government the thanks of the Government of the Emperor for the friendly endeavors which they had made to effect a satisfactory solution of the question with Prussia. The good offices of Her Majesty's Government had, however, been made of no effect by the last acts of the Prussian Government. That Government had deliberately insulted France by declaring to the public that the King had affronted the French Ambassador. *It was evidently the intention of the Government of Prussia to take credit with the people of Germany for having acted with haughtiness and discourtesy—in fact, to humiliate France.* Not only had the statement so offensive to France been published by the Government in its newspaper, but it had been communicated officially by telegraph to the Prussian agents throughout Europe.

Until this had been done the negotiation had been particularly private. It had, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, been carried on directly with the King of Prussia. The Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count BISMARCK, had been in the country, and it had been impossible to approach him. The acting Minister, M. DE THILE, professed to know nothing of the subject, and to consider it as a matter concerning not the Prussian Government but the King personally. Although the distinction was not in principle admissible, still it obliged France to treat with the King directly, and the French Ambassador had been sent to wait upon His Majesty at Ems. The negotiation had not proceeded satisfactorily, but so long as it remained private there were hopes of bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion. Nor, indeed, had the King really treated M. BENEDETTI with the rough discourtesy which had been boasted of by the Prussian Government. But that Government had now chosen to declare to Germany and to Europe that France had been affronted in the person of her Ambassador. It was this boast which was the *gravamen* of the offense. It constituted an insult which no nation of any spirit could brook, and rendered it, much to the regret of the French Government, impossible to take into consideration the mode of settling the original matter in dispute which was recommended by Her Majesty's Government. * * *

Finally, M. DE GRAMMONT said that he knew the English way of going on, and was aware that we detested war, and, therefore were not disposed to look favorably upon those who were the first to commence hostilities. Still, he trusted that France would not lose the sympathy of England.

I said that if Her Majesty's Government had not been able to take exactly the same view of this unhappy dispute as the Government of the Emperor, I thought that they had, nevertheless, given most substantial proofs of friendship in the earnest endeavors they had made to obtain satisfaction for France. I could not deny that Her Majesty's Government had reason to feel disappointed, not to say hurt. They had been led to believe that the withdrawal of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN from all pretensions to the crown of Spain was all that France desired. They had exerted themselves to the utmost to obtain this, and were then told that France required more. However this may be, there was, I said in conclusion, most certainly no diminution of the friendly feeling which had been the happy result of the cordial understanding which had now for so many years existed between the two Governments and the two nations. I have, &c., LYONS."

Dispatches from the British Ministers at St. Petersburg and Vienna detail the good advice given in concert with England by Russia and Austria. M. de WESTMANN said:

"That serious advice had already been given to the Prussian Government from St. Petersburg to act with prudence and moderation, and not to be influenced by feelings of irritation at the language of the Government or of the Press in France; and he hoped that if the King of Prussia declared solemnly that he had taken no part whatever in the selection of Prince LEOPOLD, or in his acceptance of the overtures made to him, the French Government would admit that they had no ground for war with Prussia. * * * But if France was determined to resent by a war against Prussia the accession of a Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to the crown of Spain, she might, unfortunately, find a pretext for so doing, by calling upon the Prussian Government to fulfill the stipulations in the Treaty of Prague with respect to Schleswig."

Count BEUST told Lord BLOOMFIELD that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin had been instructed "to do everything to promote the chance of a peaceable solution." Count BEUST said:

"That he had done what he could to dissuade France from pushing matters to extremities; but he did not seem to have great faith in his power to effect much, and his impression is that nothing is likely to avert the onward march of events. His Excellency added that perhaps no one was better able to judge of the state of feeling in the South German States than himself, and he was convinced that if France counted on the sympathies of those States for her cause she would make a great mistake. With a view, therefore, to discourage her from looking to anything like support from that quarter, he had thought it well, in the interests of peace, to bring this conviction to her knowledge."

By the 15th of July the people of Paris and of Germany had risen, and war was inevitable.

THE FINGLETON HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case by Coroner Flynn—Evidence in Favor of the Accused—A Verdict of Justifiable Homicide Rendered.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, in the case of JAMES FINGLETON, who was killed, on the 1st inst., by ADAM LANGFIELD, a baker, at No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, with a bayonet, as already reported, because the deceased endeavored to take a loaf of bread. The following is an abstract of the evidence:

PATRICK REILLY, of No. — Fourteenth-street, testified that he and his brother MICHAEL, and one or two other young men, had been out for a good time on the night of the 31st of July, and about 1 o'clock the next morning they happened to pass LANGFIELD's bakery, when some one said, "Let us get a loaf of bread." The witness and deceased then went down, and witness asked the prisoner for a loaf of bread, when LANGFIELD refused to give it to them. They then went upstairs, and FINGLETON said he would go down and buy a loaf. The witness and deceased then went over again, and FINGLETON stepped up to a tray and was taking out a loaf, when the prisoner told him to leave it alone. The prisoner then seized a club and struck both of the men, then picked up a gun with a bayonet. Witness then ran out of the bakery, followed by FINGLETON, and the prisoner pursued them up the steps and stabbed the deceased, and was afterward arrested. None of the parties were intoxicated.

THOMAS SANDS, of No. 506 East Sixteenth-street, was with the party, and saw PATRICK REILLY and FINGLETON go down for a loaf of bread. Some angry words occurred down there, but the witness did not know their purport. Both REILLY and FINGLETON then ran up the steps, when LANGFIELD came up and stabbed MICHAEL REILLY, who the witness took home, and remained with him until daylight, when he was arrested.

BERNARD COURTNEY, of No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, heard a noise and went down stairs, finding a man struggling with and on top of LANGFIELD; witness took the man off, and he walked away; two other men were standing at a short distance off; the prisoner had an old gun, and his wife was the only person with him.

JAMES MCCABE, another tenant in the house, heard a row, and saw four men come out of the bakery. One of them seemed excited, and, taking off his coat, threatened to shoot LANGFIELD. The prisoner came up with a gun and bayonet, saying, "You will shoot me, will you?" and then stabbed one of the men. There was another row soon after between the gang and the prisoner; witness was positive that the deceased was the man who threatened to shoot the prisoner. FINGLETON seemed to have no weapon.

PATRICK POWERS, another tenant, corroborated the previous evidence of MCCABE, and COURTNEY, and he was certain that LANGFIELD stood on the steps when he gave the stab, though the man wounded was not the deceased. Two officers then testified that they came on the scene soon after the occurrence, and that LANGFIELD made a charge against two or three men who had attempted to steal his bread. Another man said LANGFIELD had stabbed one of the gang, so all hands were taken into custody. LANGFIELD admitted the stabbing, and stated that one of the gang had taken a loaf of bread, and that the gang had assaulted him. He had used the old musket in self-defence. PATRICK REILLY was intoxicated and the others were also somewhat so. LANGFIELD was quite sober at the time.

The prisoner was then sworn, and testified that about half-past one o'clock A. M., on the 1st inst., REILLY, the witness, came into his bakery and asked for a loaf of bread on trust; he told REILLY he had decided not to trust any one, when REILLY went away and spoke to some men in the street; REILLY and FINGLETON then came down, and while REILLY stood near LANGFIELD, FINGLETON went round and took some bread from a box; the prisoner took it from him, and taking both men by the collar pitched them out of the place; the gang outside then rushed in, and, picking up some of the sticks used for setting bread, made an assault upon him; he defended himself as best he could with another stick, but was severely beaten, so he called watch and the gang ran out; they then made preparations for another assault, when LANGFIELD seized his gun and went up the steps; the deceased then said, "Stand aside and I'll shoot the —;" the prisoner then stabbed him as the deceased was putting his hand in his pocket as if to get a pistol; the prisoner stated that he believed they intended to kill him when he seized the gun and bayonet; after the stabbing LANGFIELD heard his wife's voice in the street, and, fearing for her safety, he ran out and was assaulted by three men who knocked him down and beat him.

Evidence was then introduced by the prisoner's counsel to show that FINGLETON had been arrested in May, 1869, for highway robbery, and duly indicted, though never tried, as the case had been settled in some way.

The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, and Mr. LANGFIELD was honorably discharged from custody.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George T. Cobb.

Among the victims of the last railroad horror on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near White Sulphur Springs, on Saturday, was Hon. GEO. T. COBB, of Morristown, N. J. Mr. COBB had been spending a few weeks at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, earlier in the season, and was on his return thither when the accident occurred, throwing the car in which himself and his intimate friend, J. BOYD HEADLEY, Esq., were seated, down the precipice 100 feet, and both were instantly killed. In losing him New-Jersey has lost one of her most prominent public men, one who had served his State both in Congress and in the Legislature. He was born in Parsippany, N. J., in 1800, and by his own efforts acquired an ample fortune, of which he made a most liberal use. He had lately made a single donation of $100,000 to the Methodist Church in Morristown, of which he was a prominent and active member. Mr. COBB was actively engaged in business until 1855, when he retired. In 1860 he entered upon his political life as a Douglas Democrat, and was very active in the cause. In 1860 he was nominated and elected to Congress, but when the war broke out he declared himself an uncompromising Union man. In 1865 Mr. COBB was elected State Senator by the Republicans, although residing in a Democratic district. While a member of the Legislature, he was beaten as a candidate for the United States Senate by Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. At the time of his death he was still a Senator, his term not expiring until 1872. He had been home from Virginia to make arrangements to attend the Methodist Camp-meeting at Danville, N. J., in which he was very much interested, as in everything relating to the church of his choice.

Music in Tompkins-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.
1. March, "Duppeler Schanzen" ... Piefke
2. Overture, "Fidelio" ... Weber
3. Air, "Schafer Lied" ... Kreutzer
4. Waltz, "Artists Klaenge" ... Gungl

PART II.
5. Grand selection, "Don Pasquale" ... Donizetti
6. Galop, "The Chase" ... Budik
7. Fantasia, "Reveil du Lion" ... Kontsky
8. Air, "O, Ye Tears" ... Abt

PART III.
9. Overture, "Si j'etais Roi" ... Adam
10. Waltz, "Wein und Gesang" ... Strauss
11. Galop, "Sprudel" ... Parlow
12. March, "La Belle Helene" ... Offenbach

National Airs.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Stewart vs. Hornthal.	1782	Tallman vs. Parsons.
[illegible]	Erlbach vs. Strauss.	1787	Murphy vs. Dwyer.
[illegible]	Barnard vs. Kiernan.	1789	Thompson vs. Manhattan Engine Co.
[illegible]	Hall vs. Beach.		
[illegible]	Stern vs. Pike.	1802	Wilson vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Knauff vs. Schmidt.		
[illegible]	Hussey vs. Funk.		

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer which stood adjourned until yesterday, has been still further adjourned to Monday next, the 15th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M. AND 12½ P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

There was great rejoicing in and around Wall-street this morning on the Prussian victories. If this sentiment is not quite universal among our down-town people, it is so near so as to make the exceptions among our Merchants and Brokers and Bankers quite inconsiderable. The feeling on the one hand is not so much against France and Frenchmen as against their ruler, who so recently set the Continent in flames for purposes of selfish and dynastic ambition. On the other hand, the sympathies for Germany are alike pronounced and rational. The Germans were our friends when friends abroad were comparatively few in our early struggle against rebellion, and their services valuable when our credit most needed support both at home and abroad. Besides, the German-American element in our financial and mercantile circles is universally esteemed, and it is not surprising that our sympathies should go out with these people in favor of their friends and kindred in the fatherland.

The battle news was so decided in character, and the consequences to France so critical, unless peace be early restored through the intervention of the other Great Powers of Europe, as to cause a decline of Three ⅌ cent. in Gold. The market closed 118¼, as against 121¼ on Saturday night. There was no great excitement in the Gold Room, owing to the slim attendance of the Brokers by reason of the greater attraction of the Yacht-race. The first sales were at 119, from which there was a recovery to 119⅜@119¼, and a subsequent fall to 118⅛@118¼ ⅌ cent.

As no steamer sails to-morrow, there was not much done in Exchange. The rates on London are 109½ ⅌ cent. at 60 days, and 110¼ at short sight. In regard to the shipments of Gold to Europe this week, the engagements promise to be moderate unless the War news should take an unfavorable turn.

Money keeps easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, the Bank Statement of Saturday, although reflecting a contraction of movement, being but little spoken of.

On the Stock Exchange the attendance was so indifferent that no Afternoon Boards were held, and the Long Room was closed at 3 o'clock. Our Public Funds having advanced rapidly in London and Frankfort this morning on the Prussian victories, prices were higher here, notwithstanding the decline in Gold diminished the difference between the Foreign markets and our own. The 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 and the 10-40s 5 ⅌ cents advanced with the 5-20s, and the rise brought out but few sellers; there was much dullness in the Railway speculation, but so far as there was a demand the prices advanced 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Saturday's sales, and closed as follows at 3 o'clock as compared with the figures of Saturday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅞
American Gold Coin	121¼	118⅜
Bills on London at sight	110⅛	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	88⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅝	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113⅝
North-western Common	81½	81¾
North-western Preferred	84⅝	85
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜	76⅝
Lake Shore	90⅜	91
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	48⅝	48⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

Gold receipts	$[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	14,[illegible],761 54
Customs	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	109⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., '68	109⅞
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	10-40 reg.	104⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	[illegible]	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Ill. War Loan	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	100
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73	97
N. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	97
N. Car. New Bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83	[illegible]
N. Car. Spec. Tax	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	105½
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	[illegible]
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	[illegible]
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Tol., W. & W. C. & S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	10[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	100	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	[illegible]
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	93½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Cen. Pac. Bds.	85	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	87½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	103	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	80
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 1st	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	128	Shoe and Leather	168
Mechanics'	134	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Union	124	Central National	102
America	145	Fourth National	105¾
City	205	Tenth National	127
Phenix	108	Oriental	165
Tradesmen's	150	Gold Exchange	61
Seventh Ward	110	B'k'rs & Brokers' Ass.	100
State of New-York	112	Del. & Hud. Canal	119¾
Commerce	[illegible]	West. Union Tel.	34
American Exchange	113½	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Chatham	107	Mariposa Mining	5
Bank of N. America	108	Mariposa Preferred	10
Hanover	105	Adams Express	67
Irving	117½	Wells-Fargo Express	13½
Citizens'	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2½
East River	114	American Express	42½
Market	124	Pacific Mail	39½
Nassau	107		

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of July, 1870, were ... $107,524 05
In 1869 ... 73,136 45
Increase ... $34,387 60

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the month of July, 1870 ... $260,449 06
July, 1869 ... 184,611 44
Increase ... $75,837 50

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says of the Coal Trade:

"The anthracite coal trade in all the several coal regions is now nearly in full operation. The 'strikes' have all been adjusted, and the few collieries not now in operation will be so in a few days, as soon as the necessary arrangements are effected. The partial suspension at the Lehigh Navigation Company's mines was because the men could not earn on the low prices of coal at the opening of the season as much as they thought equitable and just, and the Schuylkill men stopped because of disagreement with the operators as to 'basis.' The higher prices of coal enable the Lehigh men to resume on what they are disposed to consider satisfactory wages, though the operators there literally conceded nothing. The Schuylkill operators and men patched up a sort of compromise, by which any miners making over $150 and less than $125 per month, are to make a reduction of 10 ⅌ cent. between $[illegible] and $[illegible] ... The men agree to work steadily, and the rates of wages are to be fixed monthly by the prices of all sizes of coal above pea at Port Carbon. As an evidence of the magnitude of the trade to the end of the season, the largely increased tonnage of last week may be taken as an indication. The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 4th inst., [illegible] tons, against [illegible] in previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 1,[illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 511,075 tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons the previous week—an increase of [illegible] tons; and for the fiscal year [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to the same dates last year, being an increase of [illegible] tons. In the above aggregate of coal produced last week, there is included [illegible] tons of anthracite, [illegible] tons of semi-anthracite, and [illegible] tons of bituminous. There is quite an active demand for immediate shipment for Eastern markets. The quantity of coal arriving at Richmond is daily increasing, and the supply of vessels not being large, an advance of freights is probable.

The drawback on coal shipped east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry from Port Richmond is 50 cents a ton, and to other points 40 cents, on the $2 rate of toll and transportation. Fifty cents of this drawback will be taken off, or rather the rates of toll will be increased fifty cents on the 1st of September, and perhaps 50 cents per ton more on the 1st of October."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
200 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Oswego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district, is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large, both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income. ... VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	5	Rosin, bbls.	2,372
Beeswax, pkgs.	8	Pork, bbls.	2,017
Cotton, bales	3,[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	37	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	127	Butter, pkgs.	1,1[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	252	Cheese, boxes	11,[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	26,545	Tallow, pkgs.	24
Cornmeal, bbls.	250	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	114,722	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	77,850	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible],045	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	174	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,0[illegible]
Hops, bales	137	Tea, half chests	[illegible]
Hides, No.	1,0[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	515
Hides, bdls.	93	Wool, bales	1,0[illegible]
Leather, sides	1[illegible]	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
S. Turpentine, bbls.	65		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 4 pkgs. Machinery, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, 50 tcs. Lard, 5 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 300 bbls. Flour, 1 bbl. Rubber, 6 pkgs. Dental Material, 5 Pumps, 22 boxes Cigars, 7 cases Dress Goods, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 21 tcs. Pork, [illegible] tcs. Beef, 1 case Furs, [illegible] boxes Cheese.

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] bales of Cotton, 4,000 Staves, [illegible] boxes Cheese, 100 boxes Salmon, [illegible] tons Brazilette Wood, [illegible] cases Furniture, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the brig [illegible], for Smyrna—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Kensington*, for Havre—[illegible] bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *La Stella*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 163 hhds. Tobacco, 424 bbls. Rosin.

By the ship [illegible], for Hamburg—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig [illegible], for Gibraltar—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been selling in lots at $6 [illegible] for Pots, and $[illegible] 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, since our last, at about previous quotations. We quote: Java at 20c.@[illegible]c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, [illegible] in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@[illegible]c.; Jamaica, [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; Singapore, [illegible]c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, [illegible]; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady, but has been very dull for prompt delivery, only [illegible] bales having been sold, all to spinners, on the basis of our quotations. For forward delivery, rather more animation has been noticed, 2,[illegible] bales having been disposed of, including 800 bales basis Low Middling, for August, 17¼c.@17½c.; 200 bales do., for September, 16¾c.; 700 bales do., for October, 16c.@16¼c.; 300 bales do., for November, 15⅞c.@16¼c. The first bale of the new crop Cotton, received here, was grown near Houston, Texas, and shipped by Messrs. H. MCDONALD & Co., of Houston, to Messrs. W. H. NEWMAN & Co., of this City. It was sold today at auction by Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & Co. to Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, at [illegible]c. ⅌ lb. The grade of the Cotton was strictly Low Middling.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅜
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,360
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	10,875
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	66
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	20,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a limited business transacted in State and Western Flour. The offerings have been more liberal, and holders have shown more eagerness to realize. Prices have been generally quoted lower, particularly for shipping grades, which have shown most depression in the absence of any important export inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 50@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 [illegible]@$6 55; good to very choice do. at $6 55@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible]@[illegible] ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 [illegible]@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State	6 20@ 7 40
Extra City shipping grades	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Western shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 65@10 00

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at less buoyant prices; sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 [illegible] for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 [illegible]@10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, ranging from $5 [illegible] for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales of 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $[illegible] for Yellow and White Western; $[illegible] for Jersey; $4 [illegible] for Southern and Caloric, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 70@$6 20
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 [illegible]@ 7 45
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 45@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 [illegible]@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 [illegible]@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and quoted lower, on freer offerings. There has not been much call for other than No. 2 Spring and sound Amber Winter, which have been quoted off in price about 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Shippers have been buying with reserve. There has been but little inquiry for milling, or on speculative account. At the close, the market was very dull and heavy. Many operators left the Produce Exchange at an early hour, to witness the yacht race. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 [illegible]@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible] for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part soft, at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible], including [illegible] loads poor to choice Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 [illegible]; for sailing vessel grades in store and afloat, and $1 [illegible] for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 [illegible]; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 [illegible]; Amber State at $1 [illegible]; new Amber Indiana at $1 [illegible]; Amber Ohio, part at $1 [illegible]; new Amber Tennessee at $1 [illegible], and White Canada, in bond, at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, opening at lower prices, but closing with rather more firmness. The business has been mostly in boat loads of sound mixed Western, on the basis of [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. for Mixed, with some broken parcels reported sold at [illegible]c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,500 bushels at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western; $1 [illegible] for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 [illegible] for White do., and [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive since our last on a basis of $1 [illegible]@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been very quiet at about former rates. Barley-malt continues in request at from $1 10@$1 25 for Western, State and Canada, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,850 bushels. Oats have been moderately dealt in, closing rather more firmly for prime White Ohio and State, but less buoyantly for Mixed Western, of which latter two or three full loads were sold at 55c., and 1 at 54c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 54c.@[illegible]c., chiefly at 54c.@55c., for Mixed Western; 55c.@58c. for good to very choice White State and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 1,047 bbls. Flour and 44,[illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 47,[illegible] bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues saleable and firm at 80c.@$1 15 as extremes for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very dull, at about former rates.

HIDES—Have been in some request at about steady prices; sales, 6,500 Buenos Ayres at 23½c.@24c., chiefly at 24c.; 1,700 Dry Matamoras at 19½c.; and 1,000 Wet-salted do. at 12½c. ⅌ lb., all gold. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23½c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, selected; Central American, 19@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@16c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 10@15 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 12@16 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 20@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 20@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 20@23 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@29 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 20@28 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 20@22 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@60 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, Kips, 10@12 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 10@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 25c.@26c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@15c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at from 10c.@20c., for crop of 1869, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@15c.@20c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 6c.@8c.@9c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts have been 137 bales; exports,— bales.

MOLASSES—Has been generally inactive, today, at essentially unchanged quotations. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 25c.@40c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c., ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	23c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	27c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	[illegible]c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and unaltered in price. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. have been sold in lots, chiefly at 36c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry has been generally tame, though prices have not varied much. 150 bbls. Crude Cotton-seed Oil have been sold at 50c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has shown more strength today, particularly for Refined, which has been more sought after, chiefly by export and speculative buyers, while the offerings have been less liberal. Crude has been quiet at about 11⅞c.@11½c. in bulk, and 16c.@16½c. in shipping order, here, ⅌ gallon. Some 4,000 or 5,000 bbls., in bulk, were reported as having been sold late on Saturday, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ gallon. At the Creek, Crude in bulk was quoted at $2 30 at the upper, and at $2 45 at the lower road, ⅌ bbl., with a light inquiry noted. At Philadelphia, 700 bbls. Crude were received.... Refined has been decidedly more active and firmer in the local market, sales having been reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, part at 26c.; 13,000 bbls. do., August, various deliveries within the month, at [illegible]; and 4,000 bbls. do., September to December, at private terms, ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, the actual business was not important, though a better demand was noted, and the prevalent quotations were on the basis of 25½c. for Standard White, for August, and about 25¾c. for forward delivery. There were 4,300 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia today. The export clearances hence include 4,7[illegible] bbls. Refined for Hamburg; 5,800 cases for Gibraltar and orders; and 6,798 cases for Smyrna. Refined Oil in cases has been in quite moderate demand, quotations ranging from 29c.@29½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues quite dull at about [illegible]c.@9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances include 5,381 bbls. for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered rather sparingly at about former prices. The demand has been quite limited for all kinds at the going rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., all told, chiefly at $30 for Western Mess; $[illegible] for Prime Mess; $24@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50@$30 for Thin Mess, and $29 50 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been in more demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 225 pkgs. at 13¼c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19¼c.@[illegible]c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; [illegible]c. for bagged do. ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ⅌ lb. Lard has been very quiet at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@[illegible]c. for City, and 16¾c. to 16⅞c. for prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in light demand, with sales reported since our last of 110 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for Plain Mess; $[illegible] for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very dull at $[illegible] for Prime Mess; $[illegible] for India Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue neglected at from $[illegible] for Southern and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in quiet for less confidently, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c., and Western, inferior to prime, at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c.; the day's receipts were 1,182 pkgs. Cheese has been in less request at from 4c.@14¼c., as the extremes for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 11,[illegible] boxes.

RICE—Has been in light stock and held very firmly, but has been inactive; Carolina, at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull at unaltered rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand, but quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 712 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico [illegible] from [illegible] @11½c., and 110 boxes Havana at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuban [illegible]c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand at 13¼c.@14c. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 74,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Inferior to Choice; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15c.; 30,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@[illegible]c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at 98c., closing heavily, ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 515 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Grain, Rosin and Petroleum room at about previous rates. Otherwise the market has been very dull. For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 21,000 bushels Wheat at 10d., by sail, and 12d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; and 1,200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For a port in the Prussian Baltic, direct, a British brig, with 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a bark hence with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Cork and orders, an American bark, now at Boston, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d.@7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Monday, Aug. 8, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 200 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—There is nothing of interest to note in the market for Butter since our last. Receipts have largely increased, and, as demand is limited, the market is weaker under such influence. The weather is still intensely hot, which checks all trade in Butter, except that required by consumptive demand. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	34@35
State firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb.	30@32
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ lb.	30@32
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	30@33
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	32@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	30@33
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	22@26
Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ⅌ lb.	15@17

CHEESE—The market for Cheese is demoralized by the large stocks held over from last week, the continued hot weather and unceasing volume of heavy receipts. From the appearance of the market at the opening of the week's trade, there is but little doubt that another series of losses will result to receivers of Cheese from this week's operations. We make no change in quotations, but would remark that inside instead of outside quotations will more nearly prove correct.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	14@14¼
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8@11

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is good, with only a slight stock offering.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, ⅌ pair	[illegible]@ 87
Geese, ⅌ pair	1 25@ 1 75
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	20@ 23
Fowls, ⅌ lb.	22@ 23
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	1 00@ 1 25
Roosters, ⅌ lb.	12@ 14
Pigeons, Stall-fed, ⅌ dozen	2 25@ 2 50
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	1 00@ 1 12

EGGS—With a continuance of light arrivals and scarcely any stock on hand, trade is more steady at better prices. The loss as yet is very heavy on most lots, and must be expected during the intense heat.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ⅌ dozen	24@25
Western, loss off, ⅌ dozen	21@23
Canada, loss off, ⅌ dozen	21@23

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are steady, with a fair demand, chiefly for local wants. There is nothing doing in Peas.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ⅌ bushel	$2 45@$2 50
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ⅌ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ⅌ bushel	1 90@ 1 95
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ⅌ bushel	1 50@ 1 75
Beans, Pea, prime, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 1 90
Beans, Assorted, common, ⅌ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ⅌ bushel	1 20@ 1 25
Peas, Southern black-eyed, two-bushel bags	4 75@ 5 00

VEGETABLES—The market is quick with a full supply offering.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ⅌ bbl.	$3 00@$3 50
Potatoes, Dyckman, ⅌ bbl.	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Jackson White, ⅌ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75
Potatoes, Sebeck, ⅌ bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Onions, ⅌ bbl.	2 75@ 3 00
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	10 00@14 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ basket	[illegible]
Turnips, ⅌ bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	50@ 1 00
Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—Apples are selling quite freely; a few choice barrels would exceed quotations. Fancy Pears sell high, as do also fancy Peaches, but the poorer qualities sell very low.

Apples, Red Astrachan, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@$4 00
Apples, Sour-bough, ⅌ bbl.	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, Sweet-bough, ⅌ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Apples, common, ⅌ bbl.	2 00@ 2 50
Peaches, good, ⅌ crate	4 00@ 4 50
Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ basket	1 50@ 2 00
Plums, Gage, ⅌ bushel	4 50@ 5 00
Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart	8@ 12
Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel	4 00@ 4 50
Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ crate	8 00@10 00
Pears, Bell, ⅌ bbl.	4 00@ 5 00
Pears, common, ⅌ bbl.	1 00@ 4 00

DRIED FRUITS—The market is inactive.

Apples, Sliced, ⅌ lb.	10@ 11
Apples, State, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	6@ 7
Apples, Western, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	4@ 5
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	5@ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ⅌ lb.	17@ 18
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12@ 15
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ⅌ lb.	6½@ 7
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ⅌ lb.	5@ 6
Blackberries, ⅌ lb.	7½@ 8
Raspberries, ⅌ lb.	27@ 28
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	18@ 20
Plums, ⅌ lb.	18@ 20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel	$2 00@$2 15
Timothy-seed, ⅌ bushel	6 50@ 7 25
Bees-wax, ⅌ lb.	37@ 38
Broom-corn, Red, ⅌ lb.	7@ 8
Broom-corn, Green, ⅌ lb.	9@ 10
Clover-seed, prime, ⅌ lb.	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ⅌ gallon	20@ 22
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ⅌ lb.	80@ 85

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and today were 4,851 head; 1,384 at Weehawken, 1,466 at One Hundredth-street, and 301 at Communipaw. Good Cattle were not plenty, and for the better lots prices were sustained; but there were more thin Cattle, especially Texans, than the trade could use to advantage, and prices for the inferior and common grades ruled lower. Prime and extra Steers were sold at 16c.@16½c.; good and fair do. at 14½c.@15½c.; common and medium do. at 13c.@14c.; inferior, including poor Texans, at 8c.@12c. Among the sales were the following: COBBY & MCPHERSON, 88 fat Ohio Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 15c.@16¼c.; E. ULREY, 115 fat Kentucky do., 7¼ cwt. average, at 15c.@16¼c.; W. THOMPSON, 97 do., 8¾ cwt., at 15c.@16¼c.; 40 poor Texans, 5½ cwt., at 8c.; T. C. EASTMAN, 122 fair to good Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 14@15½c.; E. HURD, 160 good Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., at 15c.@15½c.; 50 common do., 6½ cwt., at 13c.@14c., and 20 poor Texans, 5 cwt., at 12c., and P. M. CASSIDY, 83 fair Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 14¼c. ⅌ lb.

Milch Cows continued dull at $50@$90 ⅌ head, with comparatively light receipts—only 73 during the last seven days.

Calves are a shade easier, but not quotably lower. Milk-fed were sold to-day at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb., and grass-fed at $6 50@$11 ⅌ head.

Sheep and Lambs were more than plenty, the receipts since Saturday numbering 11,650 head; 1,869 at Communipaw, 2,859 at Weehawken, and 5,131 at Forty-eighth-street. Lambs were about 1c. ⅌ lb. lower than on Friday, and ½c. off from Saturday, while prime Sheep were barely holding their own. Sheep were sold at 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb., by the car-load, with good and fancy selections at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; and Lambs at 7½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Among the sales of Sheep and Lambs were the following: J. N. PIDCOCK, 234 good Ohios, 94 lbs. average, at 6c.@6¼c.; ASBURY & LEECH, 204 ordinary Ohio Sheep, 73 lbs. average, at 4½c.; 212 fair do., 84 lbs. average, at 5¼c.; 141 Canada Lambs, 54 lbs. average, at 7¾c.; 294 do., 62 lbs. average, at 8c., and 30 do., 64 lbs. average, at 8¼c. HUME & ELLIOTT, 129 State Sheep, 90 lbs. average, at 6c.; 135 Michigan, 91 lbs. average, at 7¼c.; 180 Indiana, 67 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 89 Canada Lambs, 64 lbs. average, at 9c.; 114 do., 60 lbs. average, at 9¼c.; 174 do., 50 lbs. average, at 8c.; 30 do., 65 lbs. average, at 9½c.; 177 do., 59½ lbs. average, at 9c.; 170 do., 67 lbs. average, at 8¾c.; and 117 State, 54 lbs. average, at 8¼c. JAMES KIRBY, 200 State Lambs, 59 lbs. average, at 9c.; and 108 Ohio Sheep, including a few Lambs, 92 lbs. average, at 5¼c.

The market for Swine was quiet and unchanged at 10c.@10½c. for fair to good, alive, and 12c.@12¾c. for dressed, with receipts of 5,182 since Saturday.

The total receipts at all the market places for the week were: 6,912 Beeves, 73 Milch Cows, 3,136 Calves, 34,082 Sheep and Lambs, and 15,260 Hogs.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madison, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum......[illegible]
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

London dispatches announce rumors of a great battle before Metz yesterday. At last accounts, MCMAHON was at St. Avverne. His corps suffered less than was at first supposed. A change in the commanders of the French Army is announced. LEBOEUF retires, Marshal BAZAINE has been made Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. TROCHU Major-General. The Prussian Gen. STEINMETZ makes a detailed report of the recent fighting on Friday and Saturday, which is given in full in our dispatches. The heights of Spicheren, it is said, were carried at the point of the bayonet. French reports are also given. Both accounts represent the struggle as having been fierce and bloody. The French artillery loss was heavy. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense in anticipation of an attack. Paris has been declared in a state of siege, and active defensive measures are in progress. In the report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, it is stated that France can arm 2,000,000 of defenders, and 1,000,000 in addition, to be held in reserve. A National Committee will be formed with power to act under all circumstances arising from the war. Forbach was taken on Saturday, and is now held by the Prussian forces. NAPOLEON regards the situation as "critical," but says the French troops are yet full of confidence. The Prussians menace Metz and St. Avold. They claim that they will have 800,000 men in the theatre of war today. Public illuminations were made in Hamburg, Dresden and Breslau on Sunday evening, in honor of the victory.

The Paris *Journal Official* denies the loss of eagles or cannon at Weissenburg. The author of the false report of victory in Paris has been arrested. The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned, by an Imperial decree, to meet today. Paris is thought in London to be in danger. The reported illness of NAPOLEON is said to be a return of his old trouble, caused by too much equestrian exercise. The ORLEANS Princes are said to be spending money liberally in aiding the French wounded. The 14,000,000 of francs seized in Paris last week belonged to Jewish bankers; the act, it is reported, was incited by the Bank of France, and it is deemed a great outrage in financial circles. Ships are still entering the Elbe and Weser, notwithstanding the blockade. It is thought in Antwerp that the war will close in a week. Frankfort on the Main is being fortified with 300-pound guns. A French ram is cruising off Dover. The Prussian iron-clad *Harmonia* barely escaped capture off the mouth of the Elbe. The British Government has refused to prohibit the exportation of arms. The London *Times*, in an article on the situation yesterday, is in doubt as to whether the health of NAPOLEON leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties in the present crisis. It thinks he will have to accept battle instantly, and that the time is not far distant when England will be called in as a mediator. The *Pall Mall Gazette* considers the battle decisive as against France. The Paris *Journal Officiel* is of the opinion that Europe desires an equilibrium of power, and that therefore the existing state of affairs will conspire for the benefit of France, strengthening rather than weakening her with other Powers. The German Press regard the French reverses as irretrievable.

In reply to the charges made against him by Gen. TURR, BISMARCK has written a letter in which he says that the General "is not a person to be trusted with political confidences." Prussia has demanded of England that coal shipments to France shall cease, or the pretended neutrality be abandoned. Prussia also insists that British pilots serving France shall be criminally prosecuted. The speech of King WILLIAM from the throne confirms, it is said, the statement that both belligerents will respect Belgian neutrality, France and Prussia having signed a written agreement to this effect. It was also stated in the British Parliament, last night, that the security of Belgium was now assured. Advices from Rome are to the effect that the French disasters cause profound terror. The Pope has asked EUGENIE for one ship of war to defend him from the Italians, who are thought to be organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions. The feeling in Ireland is one of sorrow. Demonstrations in favor of France continue to be made.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH have gone from London to the Continent....Sir JOHN THWAITES, Chairman of the London Board of Works, is dead....JONES, the murderer of the Marshall family at Denham, was executed yesterday at Aylesbury. He died protesting his innocence....WM. WOOD, a survivor of Bladensburg, is dead. ....A letter from Brussels to London announces the establishment of a weekly postal service between Antwerp and this City for fifteen years. ....The funeral of the late M. PREVOST PARADOL took place in Paris yesterday.

GENERAL.

The result of the recent election in North Carolina, according to the latest returns, is as follows: Congressional delegation—Conservatives, 5; Republicans, 2. State Senate—Conservatives, 31; Republicans, 18. House—Conservatives, 75; Republicans, 45.

All the persons injured in the late railway accident in Virginia will, it is said, recover. The ball which was to have taken place at White Sulphur Springs last evening was postponed out of respect to the dead.

The propeller *Parthenia*, running between Hartford and this city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, three miles east of Falkner Island. The fire was accidental. After an unsuccessful effort to extinguish it, the crew took to the boats, and were saved. The steamer drifted aground near Guilford Point, and was there burned up. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and the cargo on board was light.

A sale of all the property belonging to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company in Dutchess County, is announced to begin at Poughkeepsie today. The sale will include locomotives, cars, wood, coal, &c., and will continue several days.

A State Convention of colored men is called to meet at Saratoga on the 10th and 11th insts., to consult in regard to "various measures calculated to elevate the position of the negro in the State."

FLORENCE MAHONEY, an old man aged seventy years, was killed in Buffalo on Sunday night by MICHAEL O'KEEFE, a young desperado. Rum was the inciting cause of the crime. The murderer has been arrested.

While a drove of Texas cattle were being driven through Buffalo yesterday, two steers stampeded from the others, gored a boy to death and seriously injured three other persons, one man having both shoulders broken.

The Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts will hold a State Convention at Worcester, Sept. 8, and Congressional Conventions are also to be held in every district of the State.

Dr. NEWMAN, of Washington, preached at Salt Lake City, yesterday, in the Methodist Church. The services were largely attended, and continued nearly four hours.

The nail-makers of Weymouth, Mass., are on a strike, and the workmen in the same business at Taunton have given notice of a similar intention unless their demands are acceded to.

Fires yesterday morning destroyed TINBALL's oakum factory at Bath, Me., and business houses on Walnut-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, involving losses in each instance to the amount of $20,000.

The Westchester County candidates for admission to the Cornell University will present themselves at the Court-house, White Plains, this morning, before the Board of Examiners, consisting of Hon. Messrs. LEGGETT, RUSHMORE and GROTE, of the Board of Supervisors, and F. W. GILLEY, GEORGE W. SMITH and BARRETT, School Commissioners.

France at Bay.

These are the darkest days France has been called upon to pass through since 1815. Fear and anxiety hang over every household in Paris. A few days ago the majority of the French people believed that their armies would never be uprooted from German soil until Prussia sued for peace. With startling suddenness, the whole prospect has been changed. It is a question not of marching to Berlin, but of saving Paris. The Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The disaster is too vast to be disguised. The French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can only beseech the people to go forth to the defense of their native land. Those who have seen in this war only a question between NAPOLEON and BISMARCK, between despotism and freedom, between one man and the ascendency of liberal ideas, would naturally suppose that this appeal for fresh armies would be unheeded. They leave out of consideration the fact that, when a proud nation sees its existence threatened, it will generally push all political differences aside, and strike for the preservation of its honor. If NAPOLEON perished to-morrow this war would go on. Already the National Guard are clamoring to be led to the front. The love of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies are withdrawn from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the invasion of their soil by a foreign army will not be a subject of rejoicing with them.

But the crisis is tremendous. Even France with all her resources may not be able to cope successfully with it. The Prussian commanders are succeeding by the same tactics as those which they found so efficient in the Austrian campaign. While the enemy is laying plans for an advance, they hurl vast masses of men upon him, and swallow him up. Thus they gain an inestimable advantage at the outset of the struggle. It was said of the Austrians that they did not fight so well as the Prussians, and that they were not so well armed. Mr. DICEY wrote, in 1866, "The Prussians have not as yet had the opportunity of showing how their troops would conduct themselves if confronted by an army which attacked them with the vigor of the French." The test has now been made, and the result is a repetition of Königgrätz. The Prussian Army, and the Prussian system of tactics, are still invincible. Every part of NAPOLEON's plans has been brought to utter confusion. If he had any chance at all to begin with, he very soon lost it. He has now to lead a beaten army. The magic which still clung to the name of NAPOLEON in the minds of the soldiers is gone. It is an alarming emergency which the French Chambers will be called upon to consider today.

The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday tells us that the relations of the French Government with the neutral Powers continue to be satisfactory. These relations would probably be much more satisfactory if some of the Great Powers would throw off their neutrality, and send a few battalions to the aid of France. If the position of England is "satisfactory" to herself, she enjoys that satisfaction alone. Prussia is covertly threatening her, and France is deeply incensed. It is the story of our own war over again. England's policy, if a series of blunders can be dignified with the name of policy, is so contrived as to offend both sides at once. England may some day be called upon to account both to France and Prussia for pursuing a course which pretended to be strictly neutral, and was in reality inimical to both. When that time arrives she will find it more hopeless to look for allies than France does now. She has sown the seeds of hatred all over the world, and the crop of vengeance will assuredly spring up. The bulk of the people in England know nothing about foreign politics—the organs of "public opinion" generally run wild in times of excitement. Thus it happens that at this moment Prussia is shaking the rod over England's back, and France remembers that she has something besides Waterloo to avenge.

Meanwhile, France is called upon to make fresh sacrifices in behalf of this new war for an "idea." The Ministers think the National Guard can defend Paris, but "there is a point not less essential—it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army." They deal plainly with the people—there is no help for it. It will be necessary to call out all available forces—even a portion of the *gendarmerie*. So soon has this great Power been reduced to its last resources! The "seven-weeks' war" with Austria was not half so startling, for Austria was ill-prepared, and knew nothing of her antagonist's strength. France has been making preparations for years, and yet two days' fighting disperses a magnificent army, and obliges her to bring another into the field, gathered from all quarters.

The Ministers boast that they can still bring forward two millions of men to meet the invader, all armed, and many of them trained soldiers. They are not afraid to call out those forces which are ordinarily supposed to be less favorable to the Empire than the regular army. So far we hear of no dissensions. A common danger unites the country—just as a common danger lately united Germany. A foolish telegram from Antwerp says that "the opinion" there is that the war will be over in a week. Antwerp was, we believe, a place of some importance in the fifteenth century, but we were not aware till today that the opinion of its inhabitants at present decides the fates of Empires, or is a potent factor in European politics. It is probable, however, the opinion of these omniscient burghers notwithstanding, that it will take more than a week to break either of the great Powers now arrayed against each other.

Disinterring the Dead.

Among the curiosities of Southern politics must be placed the proposal of a few antediluvians in Tennessee and other States to revive the Whig organization, as the basis of a third party movement. The reasoning with which the proposition is supported is intelligible, though far from cogent. It starts with an assumption that the Democratic and Radical Republican Parties are both too extreme—that while the latter invades the "reserved rights of States" in furtherance of reconstruction, the former threaten the South with renewed anarchy as a result of hostility to reconstruction. Ancient Whigs step forward at this stage with a talk of compromise. That, indeed, was always a favorite idea with them. In every difficulty they were ready with a compromise. They prescribed it at every fresh stage of the Slavery difficulty, and even after the struggle for the Union had fairly commenced. Now they think that compromise is once more possible. And they invite moderate Republicans to meet moderate Democrats on ground occupied by the Silver Grays as long as that section of the Whig Party had an existence;—the purpose, so far as we comprehend it, being to blend respect for State rights with the recognition of certain accomplished facts. The precise nature of these facts does not clearly appear. We take it, however, that they imply the acceptance of the situation as made by the laws now in force, with reliance upon constitutional methods of re-establishing old relations between the States and the General Government.

We will not impeach the amiability, or assail the motives, of the venerable sages who propose thus to disinter the dead. Their intentions are excellent, we have no doubt. Of their sagacity we cannot say so much. Some of them went to sleep when Mr. FILLMORE retired from the Presidency, and continued to slumber all through the war. They awake now, like so many Rip Van Winkles,—bewildered by the strange sights and sounds around them, and knowing no more the places that once knew them so well. Others found in their States rights' views a passport to rebel Democratic favor, and now propose a dissolution of ten years partnership, in the vain hope and expectation that the world will listen to them as to prophets risen from the dead. They would have us accept the Bell and Everett platform, with modifications adapting it to emancipation as an irreversible fact.

Our venerable friends will not travel far before stumbling over rocks displaced by the earthquakes of the war period. Like other prophets, they will be without honor in their own country. The practical portion of the Southern people,—those, we mean, who whether approving or disapproving of reconstruction on its merits, acquiesce in the changes it has wrought, and trust to lawful agencies for the correction of its abuses and defects,—will contemplate them half in pity and half in merriment. The impracticables, on the other hand, will spurn them and their plans as of old they spurned Whig compromises,—preferring to fight out their battle on the ultra Democratic line. Whether they talk the Whiggism of seventeen years ago, as in Tennessee, or the dubious Conservatism of which we read in Virginia, the ultimate result will be the same. Good intentions will not save them from contempt. They will propose fine resolutions and do nothing. The Republicans will go on their way, healing their dissensions as best they can; and the Democrats will pursue their course, the moderates and extremists waging an angry warfare. The ghost-like Whigs will exert no influence on either party.

War by Machinery.

The dispatches relating to the battle of Hagenau have probably informed most people for the first time that the Prussians, as well as the French, are in possession of those cumbrous pieces of ordnance, known to the latter as *mitrailleuses*, and the former as *kugelspitzen*. A well-informed writer in a late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* directs attention to the fact that the *mitrailleuse* is not, by any means, a new weapon; that its principle is nearly identical with that of FIESCHI's infernal machine of 1835—that repeated experiments have been made during the last three years by the British and other European Governments with various known varieties of this many-barreled field-piece, and that the result of these experiments has demonstrated that the [illegible] or French *mitrailleuse* is not the most effective weapon of the kind. This writer attributes the mystery and parade which have attended the introduction of the new gun into the French service, to the necessity there existed for reviving the confidence of the troops in the superiority of their arms—a confidence which had been rudely shaken by the Prussian successes of 1866. It was claimed that the new weapon would revolutionize the art of warfare, and would in time supersede both field artillery and infantry. An inventor of one form of the gun denominated it "infantry by mechanism." Looked at apart from its ponderous wagon-like carriage and other paraphernalia, the *mitrailleuse* is simply a breech-loading gun, with from ten to thirty barrels, having a mechanical arrangement for inserting the cartridges, and a handle which turns either the breech or the barrels and effects the discharge. The experience of the battles of Friday and Saturday last has amply demonstrated that in rapid movements over an extended front it is comparatively useless. Significantly enough, we have no details of any execution done by the French *Mitrailleuse* at Hagenau, while the Prussian arm is admitted to have been destructive. The explanation of this will probably be found in the fact that the French General attempted to make his unwieldy field-pieces do the work of intelligent and well-directed infantry amid difficult and broken ground, while the Prussians were content to relegate them to their legitimate use of defending a narrow point from the brunt of an enemy's attack.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the exaggerated expectations which have been formed in the French Army about the probable performances of the *Mitrailleuse*, will be followed by a corresponding depression when their comparative failure becomes fully evident. The present campaign bids fair to deepen the impression received from our own civil war, and from the German war of 1866, that intelligence on the field of battle is a more powerful engine than merely mechanical proficiency in drill, and that an educated soldiery is in nearly every case more than a match for the ignorant and the unintelligent, however proficient in the routine of warfare. It is true that no nation can safely neglect either the perfecting of its weapons or the details of its military tuition, but it is none the less true that it will neutralize the effect of both unless it can bring into the field men who have a sufficient amount of intelligence to adapt themselves to special circumstances, and to take prompt advantage of apparent weakness in their adversaries.

Putting the Cart Before the Horse.

The eagerness of many persons to nominate candidates in advance of Conventions which are called to select the most available men is somewhat embarrassing. It is a weakness which the approach of an election, State or national, invariably develops. In the first place, it gratifies a fondness for personal display, from which even the most modest of men are not altogether exempt. And in the next place, it furnishes an opportunity for establishing a prospective title to influence, if the individual nominated by the prophet receive the approval of a Convention, and the more important support of the people. For these reasons, we do not expect to see the time when this anticipatory parade of names will cease. But the regularity of its recurrence proves neither its propriety nor its expediency.

A Convention whose business is to lay the foundation of a campaign, and to choose as candidates men who combine in the highest degree capacity, fitness, and popularity, should be, as far as possible, unencumbered by outside combinations. Certainly it should be free from outside dictation. There are periods when the popular voice has so distinctly pronounced its preference that the delegates, in nominating a candidate, do little more than register a popular decree. But these cases are exceptional. The general rule is, that the Convention finds itself at liberty to select from a full list of competent men,—its main embarrassments arising from attempts of cliques or combinations to force upon it their favorite candidate, with slight allowance for the claims of others, or the ultimate effect upon the fortunes of the party. The difficulties thus created lead almost continually to the nomination of inferior men. To escape from the conflicting pretensions of the friends of really strong men, the Convention falls back upon a class whose relative insignificance constitutes their only title to consideration.

From a repetition of this experience in the Fall campaign, the Republicans of this State, and of many other States, may pray to be delivered. The work before them is not child's play. We have need of a well-defined, broad, liberal, and just policy, covering the new issues of which Mr. COLFAX has spoken. We also need candidates who, besides being accepted as exponents of such a policy, may be relied upon to promote the unity, command the respect, and excite the enthusiasm of the party. Without this policy, the party will lack evidence of its ability to satisfy the wants of the country. Without candidates of this class, the party will enter upon an arduous contest weakened by divisions, and cursed by an apathy which only the most judicious action on the part of the Convention can remove.

The fact that the construction of a platform precedes all else is sufficient to show the danger and folly of premature nominations. The first duty of the Convention is to define the ground on which the party is to conduct the contest; and this ground, as we have said, must embrace the new points which derive importance from the present circumstances of the Republic. Thus, a platform which takes no notice of the shipping question, and the necessity of so amending the Registry laws as to secure a restoration of the carrying trade, will leave untouched a vital difference between the President and the monopolists, and a vital want of the community. And so with half a dozen other questions. The Republican Party must make its purposes understood, or it will fight under serious disadvantages. And its policy in this respect will necessarily have much to do with the choice of candidates. Give us first a strong, comprehensive platform, and then talk of candidates suited to its character. It is quite possible to make a choice which will harmonize the party and contribute to the triumph which we believe to be within its reach.

The Yacht-Race.

The race for the possession of the Queen's Cup is over, and that much-prized trophy remains in American hands. The contest appears to have been conducted with spirit and skill, and reflects credit upon all engaged in it. The mischance which happened to the *Cambria* cannot be held to have determined the final result, for, even making all possible allowance for accident, she was fairly defeated. American yachtsmen may therefore be justly congratulated upon a gallant victory, as well as upon the honorable retention of a testimony to their superiority in the building and management of their vessels.

After an event of this nature there is always a close criticism of the behavior of particular yachts, and of the causes for the various relative failures or triumphs during the course of the race. For example, the *Cambria* was by some asserted to be sure of defeat, for the reason that from her heavy build she was more adapted to an ocean voyage than a short homestretch. But the man who makes a challenge is supposed to comprehend the conditions of victory. Mr. ASHBURY himself would probably be the last to assert that he labored under disadvantages to which all his competitors were not equally liable. It would naturally have been gratifying to him if he could have won the international champion cup—but he has failed, and is not likely to deny the full credit of the victory to the quarter where it belongs.

Yesterday's experience proves that yachting, as a healthy and manly pastime, is more popularly employed in matches in home contests than in long voyages. Under no circumstances can a race across the Atlantic be other than accidental with this class of vessels. Besides, yachting is a recreation in which the friends and families of owners are much interested, either as witnesses or participators. Yesterday's race, with its accompaniments of bright weather, a glorious breeze, and an exciting bustle of sail and steam upon the water, was a source of delight to thousands who would never realize from mere description the run of three thousand miles of two or more yachts hardly ever spoken by passing ships. There is, moreover, ample room for the exercise of courage, training, and skill in a race round the light-ship at Sandy Hook or to Cape May. It would have been an agreeable thing if we could have recorded the success of the *Dauntless* in yesterday's race, but as it turned out, we will only tender our congratulations to all the American contestants of yesterday upon the fact that a prize won so many years ago is still their own, and that they are still able to challenge all the world to a struggle for its possession.

Orson Once More.

For some years past a wild man has been running loose about the country, to whom we feel compelled to direct the attention of the proper authorities. If we remember rightly, he first came to public notice in the Everglades of Florida. He was then a soldier of the United States Army who had lost first himself, and then his reason, in the campaign against the Seminoles. Thence he made his way westward to Louisiana, and turned up as an escaped lunatic. Lending a deaf ear to the bloodhounds, shot-guns, and similar mild persuasives to civilization which the good people of the neighborhood brought to bear upon his wildness, he shook from his feet the dust of that ungrateful State, and made his way to Tennessee. Here in some unaccountable manner he changed his sex, and disported himself for some time as a wild woman, the victim of unrequited love. After many surprising vicissitudes and hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field in Indiana and Illinois, he reappears once more, in masculine guise, among the mountains of Nevada, as a lost soldier of FREMONT's Exploring Expedition of 1846. We have already done justice to him in this capacity. He amused himself by assaulting emigrant encampments, stampeding mules, beating them with a huge club, and uttering unearthly howls. He was then covered from head to foot with long hair, and had altogether an uninviting appearance. After stirring up the local press to an unusual pitch of excitement he suddenly disappeared, and we thought we were finally rid of him.

But it was an ominous quiet. Whether, disguised for the nonce as a human being, he journeyed hitherward on the railway-cars, whether he joined a traveling circus, and came in character, or whether he made his way on foot by night, with that more than Western celerity which characterizes him, will probably never be known. But it is certain that only a day or two ago he was recognized in Orange County. Proximity to civilization seems to have tamed his hardihood, for he fled on being approached, though his lungs were still in good order, and he howled bravely. Apparently, too, he has had himself shaved, for we miss the long, shaggy hair which in all previous descriptions covered him from head to foot. But despite these evidences of improvement, we are afraid it will still be necessary to abolish this wild man. We have enough of the kind hereabouts already. So long as he confined himself to the outskirts of civilization we could endure him. Indeed, he was rather picturesque than otherwise, and lent occasional variety and freshness to journals that were ordinarily dull. But his notions of personal decency are altogether too crude to be tolerated in any civilized community, and unless he condescends to clothe himself at least, we warn him that his career in these parts will speedily come to an end. If our wild friend will conquer his natural repugnance to apparel, and come to this city, we predict for him a brilliant career. He is sure to win distinction in local politics, and at primary meetings, charter elections, or Orange processions, his eccentricities would give him foremost rank. If he commits a murder, there will be hundreds of carriages at his funeral, and no end of "societies" will "mourn his loss," while the American flag will be wrapped round his honored remains. He would never have had such a chance out West.

The slow and cautious movements which military strategists were once so fond of are probably not destined to be witnessed again. Why NAPOLEON did not anticipate the Prussians in their brilliant system of attack will perhaps not be known until we hear his "vindication" of the campaign—perhaps from exile, for if his failure should be complete, Paris would never be a home for him again. The Prussians have dazzled the world with the rapidity of their movements. At first they waited to be attacked, but soon growing impatient, they were led into the very teeth of the enemy, and unquestionably managed to give a good account of them. The same tactics will now be pursued to the end. How NAPOLEON can hope to recover his lost ground is inconceivable. Probably he would be well satisfied to know that he could save himself from being driven back further than Chalons. At present Prussia stands forth as the first military Power in the world.

If the French propose to make a naval attack at the mouth of the Elbe, it is high time they set about it. Hamburg is nearer to Berlin than Metz is to Paris, but unfortunately for the Emperor, his movements in this, as in other respects, have been somewhat dilatory, and while the Germans were busily engaged in blocking the navigation of their great northern river the French expedition was still at Cherbourg. The fact is also to be borne in mind that even after the delays inseparable from nautical movements on an enemy's waters have been overcome, and Hamburg has been duly bombarded, there is an army of 80,000, under Gen. FALKENSTEIN, ready to give the invaders a warm reception, and capable of being tripled long before such a force as the Emperor could now spare should be on the way to Berlin.

The frequency with which railroad accidents occur is no reason for passing them over without comment or remonstrance. A number of persons are killed, a number more maimed for life, a "supposition" of the cause is arrived at, and there is an end of the whole affair. This is not quite enough to satisfy justice, or to encourage the public in a sense of security. In every case of the kind full investigation ought to be made, and the blame, where there is blame, fixed upon the right persons. The Virginia disaster was the result of a coach forming part of a train running off the track, and the usual "broken wheel" is spoken of as the main cause of the accident. And yet the train was proceeding at a rate not exceeding six miles an hour. Could the accident have happened if the rails or the wheels had been properly inspected?

Some diplomatic correspondence, of which we give an abstract elsewhere, will be interesting to all who desire to preserve important historical documents bearing upon the war. It leaves very little doubt as to the fact that if France had made up her mind to go to war, Prussia was not at all anxious to restrain her. Indeed, Count BISMARCK's expressions to Lord LOFTUS seem to render it probable that if France had receded, Prussia would have pressed her so hard as to have rendered war inevitable. It will also be noticed that Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador in Paris, testifies that public opinion in France demanded war, and that the Ministry would probably have been overthrown if it had gone down to the Chambers and talked of peace.

The further proceedings before the Coroner yesterday, in relation to the horrible murder of Mr. NATHAN, will be found fully reported in another column, and will, doubtless, be read with interest. The testimony was not by any means fresh, but was highly important as tending to establish certain material points in the theory of the murder already put forth in these columns. The same evidence, of course, utterly annihilates the wicked stories woven by our sensational contemporaries. If the witnesses examined yesterday are to be believed, it would seem almost an absolute certainty that but one person committed the murder, and that he was an outsider, who easily effected an escape, leaving an open door behind him. Gen. BLAIR's testimony as to the door being open, and also as to the fact of Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN's night-shirt being perfectly bloodless a few minutes before the Police were summoned, is most emphatic, and to our mind conclusive. Of course the stupid officer who first appeared upon the scene reiterates the statement that the door was fastened at 4½ and shut at 5¾ o'clock on that morning, but who will believe him, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary! A charitable view of his case would lead us to say that he "lost his head" on that memorable occasion, and that he doesn't know what he did see. The newsboy's story is scarcely more satisfactory than that of the policeman. It savors too strongly of the sensational to be fully received. The lad probably saw very little, if anything, of what he relates, and it may be that without intending to tell an untruth, he has allowed his fancy full play, and in many points gone so far into the incredible as to lose himself utterly. The theory as to how the chair-bottom became besmeared with blood and hair, is worthy of consideration, seeming, as it does, to be the only rational one thus far presented. It is to be regretted that we are apparently no nearer the criminal today than we were ten days ago.

A gentleman of high position, in London, had a wife who was connected with many of the leading members of the nobility. The other day she ran away with another man, and the injured husband adopted a different method of avenging his wrong from that which is sometimes pursued. He merely advertised a reward of £5 for the discovery of the lady. As this did not bring her back, he announced that he would give a further sum of £2 for her restoration, and that under no circumstances would the reward be increased. Thus he caused it to be made known that he assessed the value of the partner of his joys at the precise sum of £7. If the gentleman with whom the wife eloped is flattered by this estimate, it is probably more than the lady is herself.

The census returns are making sad havoc with the pretensions of most of our great cities as to the number of their inhabitants. Chicago, for instance, which has been boasting loudly of having four hundred thousand people, is shown to have less than three hundred thousand, possibly not over 280,000. Although this is a marvelous growth for a city not yet forty years old, it will not satisfy those who have fondly anticipated a much more striking result from the census.

YALE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Further News from Prof. Marsh—Exploration of the Loup Fork Region—Future Movements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to assure those who are interested in the progress of our exploring party that, despite some hardships and divers experiences calculated to test to the utmost our capacities of endurance, we are all well and enjoying our trip exceedingly. We are also satisfied that the objects for which this party were organized bid fair to be attended with the most gratifying success. I wrote you a few hurried lines from Fort McPherson on the 18th ult., announcing our safe arrival at that post, and stating that our party was about starting for an extended exploration of the Loup Fork region. On Saturday last (the 30th) the scientific party with Prof. MARSH returned from the Loup Fork, having accomplished the main object of the expedition in the exploration of the valley of that river. It is a comparatively unknown country, but seldom visited by white men, and we entered on the journey with some misgivings as to the reception we might meet with from the dusky owners of the soil. Fortunately, however, no scalps were lost and the red men concluded to let us severely alone. Our success is in a large measure due to our gallant escort, consisting of Lieut. REILLY, with Company I of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and to Major NORTH with his Pawnee scouts, these latter acting as our guides.

THE LOUP FORK REGION.

The Yale party were mounted on Indian ponies, a small, but hardy race of horses, which even on forced marches easily keep pace with the large American horses of the regular troops. But on this trip there was little occasion to test either their speed or their endurance, for a day's march rarely exceeded twenty miles. Our first encampment was at Spring Creek, fifteen miles north of Fort McPherson. From there a hard march of thirty-two miles, without a drop of water for man or beast, and the thermometer standing at 110° Fahrenheit, brought us to the south branch of the Loup. Between the Platte and the main branch of the Loup the whole country is but little better than a desert, characterized by a succession of high sand hills with but little vegetation. Toward the north these sand hills rise steeper and higher, and near the Loup River they are almost inaccessible for wagons. Not a tree grows in this desert region, and water can be obtained only by long marches. We made our third encampment on the border of an alkaline lake, the waters of which the horses, with commendable good taste, refused to drink. From this stagnant pool two days of difficult traveling, through a sandy, barren country unknown even to our Indian guides, brought us to the Loup River. Pine and cottonwood grow on the banks, and at intervals the water has cut away the sand bluffs and formed deep ravines, extending, in some cases, fully five hundred yards from the river. Here was the field for the operations of our party, and joyfully did we proceed to our labors. Remains of extinct animals were found to be abundant in the white tertiary loam, and many interesting and important discoveries were made, of which I shall have more to say hereafter.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

Our party proceeded up the river by easy marches, examining carefully every point of interest and every foot of ground. At various places we found recent Sioux encampments; and occasionally, on a raised platform of shields, reposed the remains of a warrior wrapped in his buffalo robes, decked with beads and bracelets, and his tomahawk and other arms lying beside him. From one of these singular tombs we obtained a shot-gun and a pack of cards. But the living "braves" did not show themselves. Once only a scout was seen riding away in the distance. However, the Indians set fire to the prairies around us, and to avoid the flames we were obliged to cross and recross the river. On the evening of the 21st the fire swept along the opposite river bank climbing the high bluffs in waving lines of flame, and lighting up the camp for hours. Beyond our encampment the whole country was consumed, and forage was obtained with great difficulty.

THE RETURN.

At the head-waters of the Loup, Prof. MARSH determined to abandon the Niobrara Valley exploration trip. The order of Gen. AUGUR limited the absence of our escort to twenty days; and this time having nearly expired, on the 25th we turned south toward the head-quarters of the Birdwood, and by long marches reached North Platte City on the fourth day, laying out a new and comparatively easy trail to the head-waters of the Loup. Our trip extended over about 250 miles. The party having been handsomely entertained by the officers at Fort McPherson, left for Fort D. A. Russell on Sunday, the 31st. On the 4th we intend to start on our second expedition, leaving that post to explore the geology of the country between the forks of the Platte, and having for escort Capt. MONTGOMERY and Lieut. STARBOUL, with Company B of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

B.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic papers in the Twelfth Ohio District are canvassing the probabilities of the next nomination for Congress, and they divide the district between Judge PHILADELPHIA VAN TRUMP, the present Representative, and Dr. GRISWOLD, of Pickaway, leaving Ross County in the position of holding the balance of power.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention meets at Montgomery Sept. 1, and the Republican at Selma Aug. 30. The latter nominate a State ticket and one Congressman, or more, if the new apportionment permit it.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention meets at Detroit Aug. 31.

The Republicans of the Second Tennessee District, according to the Knoxville *Chronicle*, will nominate Hon. HORACE MAYNARD for Representative in the Forty-second Congress.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee is called for Aug. 16 at Altoona, to organize the party for the Fall campaign.

The Franklin County Pennsylvania Republican Convention renominates Hon. JOHN CESSNA for Congress. WM. MCSHERRY declines to allow the Democrats to use his name as a candidate.

At the recent County Convention of Fulton County, Pennsylvania, the Democrats nominated GEORGE A. SMITH, Esq., for Congress, subject to the action of the District Convention.

The Republicans of York County, Pennsylvania, make no county nominations this year, in order that good men of all parties may be free to unite in defeating the Democrats, who are increasing the county indebtedness.

The list of presumed or suspected Republican candidates for Governor of New-York has already reached fifteen.

Three States will be largely affected in the Fall campaign by the negro vote. Delaware, it is calculated, will be turned over to the Republicans, several Congressional districts in Maryland may be reversed, and the New-Jersey Republican vote will be augmented by 5,000.

A Democratic editor in Quincy, Ill., in repelling the insinuation that he is a candidate for nomination to Congress, admits frankly that neither by the gifts of nature or cultivation is he qualified, and he does not see why he should follow the example of those whose vanity and presumption lead them, with no better qualifications than his, to thrust themselves forward into positions in which he could only succeed in making an ass of himself. Somebody must have been hit by this modest man.

The Republicans of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District have adopted a novel mode of nominating a candidate. They decided not to call a convention, but, instead thereof, they appointed a primary party election on Sept. 3, in which the Republicans of the district shall nominate a candidate by ballot—a plurality deciding. "The action of the Committee," says the Chicago *Post*, "is severely denounced, and it is said that a convention will be called—whether by the friends of Gen. HENDERSON or Mr. INGERSOLL, we are not informed."

Mr. GEO. W. MINIER, of Tazewell County, Ill., declines the temperance nomination for the Eighth Congressional District.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown July 29, arrived at this port last night. She brings two days later war news than that brought by the *Blake*. We are enabled by this arrival to lay before our readers another instalment of correspondence from the principal points at the seat of war, which will throw much light on events imperfectly described by telegraphic outlines.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Count Bismarck's Last Dodge—The One-Sided Treaty of Alliance—Singular Disclosures About Benedetti—The French Government and the Press—Pretensions of Prussia on the War-Path Again Intriguing with Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The great topic occupying the attention of journalists and of the public here at present is the apocryphal treaty of alliance between France and Prussia, published by order of Machiavellian BISMARCK in his Prussian organ of London, the *Times*. This treaty is intended to convey the impression to Europe that France has been secretly negotiating to obtain possession of certain portions of European territory—in plain terms, to aggrandize herself at the expense of the existence of Belgium. *Le Liberté* insists that from reliable sources it is prepared to affirm that this pretended treaty is the purest fiction, and was actually drawn up by a creature of BISMARCK's—a Frenchman—at one time a proof-reader in a printing house at Frankfort, now a confidential correspondent of the Prussian Chancellorship at Berlin. With the assistance of a certain M. DE SAVIGNY, an accomplice of BISMARCK, of late rather out of favor, this affair was concocted and found so admirable by the chief of Prussian diplomacy that he made it a present to the *Times*, who gave it the honors of its columns, although its editors must have been aware of its fictitious character. In fact, no one who has kept himself informed on the affairs of Continental Europe, can fail to know that for three years—from the moment of the Congress at Frankfort, until the battle of Sadowa, BISMARCK has not ceased to offer Belgium to the Emperor NAPOLEON. Another story goes that the proposed treaty was hatched at Nikilsburg, and was sent by BISMARCK to Baron GOLTZ, Prussian Ambassador at Paris. It was submitted by him to the French Foreign Office, and after its discussion by Baron GOLTZ, Count BENEDETTI, French Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, and the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, the then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was laid before the Emperor, who peremptorily rejected it. *Le Constitutionnel* of this morning has a leader filled with indignation at this ignoble attack upon the Emperor, which it affirms is only a proof that, in the phase of *pourparlers* preceding the declaration of war, frankness and straightforwardness were invariably to be found on the side of the Imperial Government, while the course of the Prussian diplomatist was continually marked by subterfuges and disloyalty.

BUREAU FOR WAR NEWS.

An animated discussion took place yesterday in the Council of Ministers with regard to the means of conveying information from the camp and field during the war. Gen. LEBŒUF (now absent with the army) is well known to be hostile to publicity with regard to army movements, but the Emperor is entirely in favor of giving every facility for obtaining accurate advices from the field. Some of the Ministers advocated the old lying system of the "bulletins" of the First Empire; others proposed establishing a bureau for correspondence, subject to military censorship, so that none but actual facts might transpire. The result of this discussion appears in today's *Journal Officiel*, which gives out that a "bureau for information, destined to furnish the Press with news from the seat of war, will be established from to-morrow at the Ministry of the Interior. In order that the various journals of Paris may profit by these communications, it will suffice that each one of them accredit one of their correspondents to the Minister of the Interior. This Bureau of publicity, open from 8 in the morning until midnight, will communicate all official intelligence as it reaches the Ministry."

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BERLIN.

A great financial crisis exists in Berlin, no discounts under 8 per cent. allowed. The Prussian Government is seeking vainly up to the present time to raise loans to enable it to carry on the war. In London the demand for a loan of five hundred millions of thalers has not met with success in spite of the benevolent assistance of the *Times*. It is evident that Prussia is not ready for the war, the difficulties about the Landwehr are by no means smoothed away, and large numbers of her men are deserting across the French frontiers

THE PRETENSIONS OF PRUSSIA.

An extract of a correspondence apparently semi-official in its origin, from Berlin, to the *Gazette d'Augsburg*, will give some ideas of the pretensions of BISMARCK and WILLIAM IV. in case of the victory of their arms.

"France not having as yet made known the limits of its pretensions, it does not become us to make known, just yet, what will be the exactions of Germany; what is certain, is that the question of nationalities will not be resolved until the French have been driven beyond the Vosges. The hour is not less solemn than when in 486 and 496, after the battles of Soissons and Tolbiac, CLOVIS destroyed on one side the Roman dominions in Gaul, and on the other brought into subjection the Alamans of the Rhenish Palatinate. Since this epoch, few combats have been of so great moment either in France or in Germany. It is true that Leipsic decided the fate of the Emperor of the French who considered himself the successor of CHARLEMAGNE, but the question, inasmuch as it concerns the two people, remained unresolved, and the former, vanquished, retained her frontiers more extended than in 1795, and this, without protestation on the part of Austria. The hour for resolving this question has struck."

A reward of $400 is offered to the first Prussian regiment which may take possession of a French mitrailleuse, and $150 for the first canon.

SKIRMISHES.

You will have received by cable, before this reaches you, the account of the first skirmish between the opposing armies. According to the *Journal Officiel*, the French, under Col. BERNIS, met and repulsed a Bavarian reconnoitering party, killing one officer and taking two prisoners. Other French accounts state that the engagement was between a regiment of French and a regiment of Bavarians, the former charging, killing and wounding all the officers and taking several prisoners. According to Prussian accounts appearing in the English papers, the Prussians were the victors, and the number of killed and wounded must have been much more considerable.

FORMATION OF GUERILLA CORPS.

The *American Register* about a week ago announced that a certain number of our young countrymen, fired with military ambition, had made application to the French Government to form themselves into a corps, to be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. At first these advances were unfavorably received, but we find that an order was issued, yesterday, authorizing guerilla parties, each one to be composed of thirty picked men, belonging to good families, and noted for their skill as sharp-shooters. This morning's *Gaulois* tells us that the American legion spoken of a few days since has finally obtained permission to organize itself. It will be composed of 500 men, all Americans except the commander, who will be a French officer, appointed by the Minister of War, and under his direct orders. It will form a part of the corps of *Franc-tireurs*, (sharpshooters,) in course of organization, and which is so much counted on for its ability in the approaching campaign."

We are rather surprised, after the surfeit of soldiering from which our countrymen have so lately suffered, to find a "legion" with sufficient stomach for fighting to place itself at the disposal of a foreign Government. It is more particularly strange in this conflict, in which each nation maintains that it is the cause of liberty which is its especial aim. We may say, however, that the thing is a matter of taste, although we can but declare that the institution of guerrilla warfare is of most questionable morality, and calculated to lead to most deplorable results.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WAR.

A great part of the rolling material intended for the service of the Treasury and Post-office Departments attached to the army, was sent forward to the frontiers yesterday. It consisted chiefly of wagons, bearing the names of the different corps and divisions, and so constructed as to serve for an office. In front of the wagons are seats for the officials in charge. The uniform of the persons on this service is green, with silver facings. Each wagon is drawn by two horses, ridden by volunteers from the Garde Mobile. As a distinguishing mark they wear a red shoulder-band. In addition to these wagons are two-wheeled tilburys, similar to those in the Postal service in Paris for the carriage of mail-bags from one Post-office to another. These carriages are marked "The French Army," and beneath, "Department for the delivery of dispatches."

TIRAILLEURS IN THE RHINE, &c.

I learn from authentic sources that the Prussians have sunk a considerable number of torpedoes in the bed of the Rhine. In order to insure the success of the flotilla of gun-boats to be sent under the command of Admiral JULIAN DE LA GRAVIERE, it will be necessary first to destroy the wires connecting these terrible explosive engines with the Prussian shores. Shearers and diving-bells must, therefore, form a part of the war material on the Rhine as well as on the Baltic. The City of Cologne has just been put in a state of siege, and the Prussians have blown up the railway station. We learn from Hamburg, by the way of Munich, that the North German Lloyds will sail under the American flag.

RUMORS.

There is a rumor this afternoon that the Emperor left last night for Nancy, but nothing certain is known to the public. A council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud today, and from this might be inferred that His Majesty had not yet set out. The Empress, however, has full power to preside as Regent during the absence of the Emperor.

Just as I am on the point of concluding my letter, a most remarkable piece of information is brought to my knowledge, and as the source from which I obtain it is altogether reliable, I give the statement in full. M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, is convicted through official documents of having acted with not less duplicity and bad faith toward his Government than the Prussian diplomatist himself. M. BENEDETTI, it appears, was so strictly allied with the Rouher and La Valette faction that he acted blindly according to their instructions, and actually went so far as to withhold his late note to the Prussian Government from the knowledge of the DUC DE GRAMMONT, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the intention of making use of the ignorance of its existence on the part of the present Cabinet as a proof of its incapacity. Fortunately M. DE GRAMMONT was as well served in the end by openness in his diplomacy as ROUHER & Co. by their cunning. The note of M. BENEDETTI was made public, and the unworthy part he had taken in the transaction exposed. M. BENEDETTI is true to the traditions of treachery ascribed to his blood. He is a Corsican, or rather was born in Corsica, his mother being a native of that island. His father was a Greek, and filled the post of Consul-General of Austria at Cairo. He was brought up as a consular pupil, and obtained his first position at Palermo, and then continued a diplomatic career until he reached his present important and responsible post. It is not necessary to state that he will not be likely to obtain another ambassadorship. Prince NAPOLEON will, it is said, go to Copenhagen within a fortnight. The King of Denmark desires to remain neutral, but it is hardly probable that he will be able to resist the outbreak of popular enthusiasm which will be certain to take place upon his arrival in the Danish capital.

THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATURE REVIVED.

A Toulouse journal, the *Gazette de Languedoc*, states that PRIM escorted Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, through their city, en route for the Spanish capital, only a few days ago. I have just heard it stated that Lieut.-Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN is expected soon to arrive in Paris, with the intention of accompanying the French Army to the Rhine. The Emperor is very decided in declaring that he will receive no foreign officers in his camps, so that it is probable that the distinguished abilities and great reputation of the General will not procure him the accomplishment of his wishes. The following are important opinions from Continental journals received this morning: The *Cologne Gazette* accuses the Emperor of declaring war against Prussia wholly and solely for the purpose of getting possession of the left bank of the Rhine. The new *Military Gazette*, (Vienna,) is in great hopes that the hour is not far distant when Austria will put herself at the head of Southern Germany and drive their oppressors, the Prussians, before them. The *Presse*, (Vienna,) calls attention to numerous manifestations in favor of neutrality throughout Austria. The *Pagen Presse*, (Vienna,) does not believe in the long duration of neutrality on the part of Austria. All depends on the attitude which will be assumed by Russia, the sympathies of the Cabinet in that country being well known to be in favor of Prussia. The *Golos*, (St. Petersburg liberal,) and the *Moscow Gazette* are very sympathetic for France. The *Gazette de la Bourse*, (St. Petersburg,) approves the attitude assumed by the Government in the preservation of a strict neutrality. The *Perseverenza*, (Italy,) gives an account of several revolutionary manifestations, amongst others of one which took place at Milan on the 24th, the people crying out "Viva la Republica! Morte a Napoleon!"

THE CAMP AT METZ

On the Way from Paris—The Soldiers on the Move—Tribulations of Correspondents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

If the official communications by means of which the French Government intends acquainting the nation with the victories of its army have not yet announced the firing of the first shot and the consequent commencement of the soldiers' hardships, the struggles of the war correspondents, at all events, have already begun. A score of journalists are stationed about the town awaiting events, and with a more slender chance of success in chronicling them than ever presented itself. Since no news is to be gotten for the present, at any rate, I propose to review the circumstances attending a correspondent's departure for the frontier, and his sojourn here.

"FROM PARIS TO BERLIN."

An accomplished and genial French journalist has given the title printed above to the series of letters he has just opened under the same dateline covering this summary of incidents. Metz, of course, he designates as the first station of the road, which if traveled at all, will be found a hard one. Upward of two hundred thousand men, however, have reached this first station, passing, after departure from all points of France, through the Eastern Depot in Paris. For days and nights, the route has been crowded with troops and covered with wagons heavy with the dread apparatus of war. The cars have not been cleansed for a week, the rails have been loosened by over-freighted trains, brisk and polite employes have become dispirited and brutal, and all because of the excessive traffic. Out of eight persons in a first-class compartment, six are officers and soldiers. In the third-class carriages and in the cattle vans are piled hundreds of reserve men, in soiled canvas shirts and with faces black with dust. In wagon loads on wheels in the rear are the horses intended for the artillery, and behind these on rough platforms on wheels are field-pieces, and the terrible *mitrailleuses*, with breeches muffled in oil-cloth. On the way the din is terrific. The officers seek to quiet the men, but patriotic individuals insist on stopping the train at every village, and there the traveling heroes are plied with claret and fevered with cheers. The rough reserve troops are as boisterous and as boasting as the chiefs in the adjoining coupé are tranquil and modest. But it is fair to say that with each military detachment in a first-class carriage is to be found a peaceable citizen who took the Benedetti for the party. Nothing can exceed in vaunting insolence the French tax-payer, who travels with a half-dozen officers, and seeks to be agreeable to them. He revives history for the benefit of the morals of modern France, and describes Prussian sentiment and estimates Prussian strength with an infallibility of manner the Pope himself would envy. The gods before whom this incense is burned say little, and several of them seem little gratified at a swinging of the censer with such enthusiasm as to make (according to a Gallicism) a breaking of it against their heads, a matter of imminence. The soldier, in fact, knows nothing of the situation, except that forty-eight hours previous he has received orders to proceed to Metz, or to Thionville, or to Nancy, or to Bitsche, and that a paper entitling him to rail transportation thither has accompanied the call. He smokes incessantly, eats whenever the opportunity of doing so arises, and now and then drops into a doze. A more courteous companion for a twelve hours' ride from Paris to the frontier could not be wanted, but one more enlightened on the position of affairs, and a trifle less smooth in his speech, would be more acceptable.

CORRESPONDENTS' CAMP.

Metz, as noted already, is at present a veritable correspondents' camp. Three or four English writers are about with the correspondent of the *Times*, and twelve or fifteen French journalists. Misery loves company, and the American representative is put in memory of this saying by the tidings that all his co-laborers are as ill-provided for as himself in respect of facilities. The art which, according to *Dogberry* in the play, comes by nature, has not been bestowed upon all French sentiment, and if all of them do read, a very few could be expected to understand the tenor of a passport or the significance of the American eagle adding a splendidly inaccurate personal description of the bearer under its wings. And no permit to accompany the army has been granted or will be granted to any one. Minister OLLIVIER has been tracked, Gen. LEBŒUF has been persecuted, but in vain. The large fist and the small fry have been alike stopped by the not dividing the hotels at which the chroniclers are sojourning from the camp beyond. Nothing is to be done. The Englishmen hire superb specimens of anatomy, let out as horses, and ride about the environs. The Frenchmen obtain unlimited supplies of beer, and seating themselves in front of thronged cafés invent the amusing anecdotes. A string of these, ended with a pun, constitutes that stirring war correspondence of the Paris papers, to the publication of which I may as well note here Minister OLLIVIER has just put a stop. The American correspondent meanwhile seeks out Marshal BAZAINE with a view to making a final effort. He does not reach the Marshal, but his nephew and aid, whose face is bronzed by a five years' exposure to the sun of Mexico. M. BAZAINE is very polite but very firm. He cannot assist in any way the correspondents of the different nations at Metz or elsewhere. No writer has been allowed to follow the troops, though MEISSONIER and VERNET, the battle-painters of the Empire, and several artists of the historical papers have been accorded some privileges in that respect. And no reversal of this decision can be expected.

THRESHING FOR NEWS.

Of what is occurring on the frontier, but a few miles distant, everybody in Metz is naturally as ignorant as if the army were maneuvring in Australia. So the American correspondent decides upon pushing to the front and learning *de visu* the condition—the partial condition, at any rate—of affairs. An immense display of eloquence and a deposit of one hundred francs secures a horse and a set of harness of the most primitive description. A little place called Bombay is about four hours distant, and thither ward the Ameriben correspondent, leaving his French companions in active pursuit of the warlike *bon mot*, directs his movements. The heat is terrific. Right and left are green fields, studded with fly-tents, under and about which are stretched soldiers sleeping in happy heedlessness of the morrow. It is afternoon, but the recall is being beaten when I reach Boulay, and the bugles are sounding in unison on all sides. It is a village of about two thousand inhabitants, but fully ten or twelve thousand men are in its streets at present, and the correspondent's horse, whose intelligence seems to be equal to its thinness, really displays almost human prudence in avoiding to tread upon the bodies of men slumbering in the dusty and crooked lanes. An inn with a sign-board indicating the landlord's willingness to lodge men "on foot and on horseback," is at the extremity of the main thoroughfare, and there the correspondent must pass the night. The common room, where a table is being laid with about twenty covers, is filled with soldiers and peasants. Soup has just been served, when the writer is summoned into the entry, where two gendarmes, somewhat more dignified in physical appearance but not a whit more intelligent than the typical persons in "Genevieve de Brabant," inquire into his business, and imprint the marks of dirty fingers upon the engraving reproducing the American eagle. Dinner ended, the correspondent is shown to a room, where, after locking the door, he sits himself at a table to write. One hour goes by, and a thundering knock startles him out of his propriety, and into an exclamation of more than French energy. He opens the door, and the *gendarmes* reappear, in company with a short, stout gentleman, whom his words, and before he speaks, his tri-colored sash—designate as the Mayor. The document already displayed is subjected to fresh manipulation, and is rendered perceptibly weightier by additional digital impressions. No remarks are made in presence of the subject of the passport, but as the Mayor, in spite of apologies for disturbing him, wears a rather ominous expression on his countenance, the *gendarmes* scowl as they leave. A third and final visit is confidently looked for, and, in view of possible results, the journalist buckles his small valise. It comes, twenty minutes later, with an accompaniment of peasants. The Mayor and the *gendarmes* reappear, and the village monarch proclaims that the respected correspondent,—whose newspaper, he doubts not, has always shown itself most sympathetic to France and to the Imperial dynasty—must depart. Argument, of course, is useless, and the journalist, avoiding it, goes. He returns to Metz by daybreak, and having narrated his experience to the French journalists—who have, meantime, gotten up a sufficient number of witty and patriotic morsels to flood France withal so soon as Minister OLLIVIER withdraws his interdiction of the publication of war news—he sees notes of it taken that warrant him in the belief that his name will be misspelt and his adventure exaggerated all over France as soon as the printing of tidings of army movements is reauthorized.

IGNORANCE AND BLISS.

The people of France, and—what is of greater concern to the correspondent—the people of the United States, will have ample opportunity during the present war of ascertaining whether or no ignorance is bliss. It can be stated with absolute assurance that no particle of news will be obtained from the Emperor's army except such crumbs of it as may be permitted to fall from the official baskets. The Prussians, fortunately, more reliant upon the stability of the feeling at home, have given all writers the widest latitude. Hence you may await facts from the one side with almost as much surety of learning the truth as there is now uncertainty as to the amount of faith to be place in stories from the Empire. That all means are being used to stifle alike attempts at description, at gathering intelligence, and at discussing the question, is to be arrived at by taking into account one incident. While the writer of these lines was at Metz with an associate, (both unknown, as they imagined, to the central authorities,) their co-laborer in Paris, on visiting the Ministry of the Interior, was told their names, their movements and their probable intentions—the latter, be it said, being very neatly guessed at. A caution as to prudence, couched in terms of friendship, but as significant as need be, accompanied the information.

J. A. S.

THE SECRET TREATY

M. Benedetti's Disclosures—Statements of Other Communes of the London Press.

The following is the letter of M. EMILE OLLIVIER to a friend in England on the publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, which has been referred to in our cable dispatches:

PARIS, July 28, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND: How could you believe there was any truth in the treaty the *Times* has published? I assure you that the Cabinet of the 2d of January never negotiated or concluded anything of the kind with Prussia.

I will even tell you that it has negotiated nothing at all with her. The only negotiations that have existed between us have been indirect, confidential, and had Lord CLARENDON for their intermediary. Since Mr. GLADSTONE slightly raised the veil in one of his speeches, we may allow ourselves to say that the object of those negotiations so honorable to Lord CLARENDON, was to insure the peace of Europe by a recíprocal disarmament. You will admit that this does not much resemble the conduct of ministers who seek a pretext for war.

You know the value I set upon the confidence and friendship of the great English nation. The union of the two countries has always seemed to me the most essential condition of the world's progress. You for whom I sincerely beg you to contradict all those false reports spread by persons who have an interest in inviting us.

We have no secret policy hidden behind our avowed policy. Our policy is single, public, loyal, without after-thoughts (*arrière pensée*); we do not belong to the school of those who think force is superior to right; we believe, on the contrary, that good right will always prevail in the end; and it is because the right is on our side in the war now beginning that, with the help of God, we reckon upon victory.

Affectionate salutations from your servant,

(Signed,) EMILE OLLIVIER.

The London journals of the 27th and 28th contain further comments on the subject of the rejected treaty. The *Times* says it is too plain that we have not got the whole truth, nor reached the end of the business. The authenticity of the treaty is admitted on both sides. So much, once for all, is certain, that there are discrepancies in the accounts of the origin and nature of importance attached to the proposed Convention. Upon these subjects much more must be told and weighed before anything like certainty can be attained. The *Telegraph* has no wish to assume the truth of this extraordinary document, and it will only do so with the utmost reluctance and most hesitating caution. The common fairness bids it admit that the interval which has passed since it wrote last has tended rather to remove than confirm its doubts as to its authenticity. The *Post* expresses its opinion that the treaty is the handiwork of BISMARCK. The *Standard* thinks the treaty is now proved to be what it stated on Thursday—a clumsy but most malicious forgery. While denying that the proposals have been addressed by the French Government to Berlin as a compromise of the present difficulty, it attacks the *Times* for doing all that is possible to involve England in a war, and to guarantee as genuine Prussian forgeries. *News* considers that so far as Prussia is concerned the minute is attested, but not explained; the French Government, on the other hand, have both attested and explained it. But, on any explanation, they are both guilty of entertaining hostile projects under the cover of friendly professions, and the matter is not yet over. The *Star* says the matter stands there is much to choose between them. The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* affirms that the projected treaty was proposed to France by Prussia. The Duke DE GRAMMONT utterly denies that France ever thought of the annexation of Belgium.

THE HOHENZOLLERN BUSINESS.

M. de Grammont's Last Circular—The Question a Matter of Veracity Between Herr Von Thile and M. Benedetti.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a further circular from M. DE GRAMMONT respecting the Hohenzollern business which reduces the question to a matter of veracity between Herr VON THILE and M. BENEDETTI. This document is as follows:

PARIS, July 24.

MONSIEUR: The Cabinet of Berlin has published, relative to the negotiations at Ems, various documents, the tenor of which is a dispatch from Baron DE WERTHER giving an account of a conversation we had together during his last stay in this capital. These papers do not present the verisimilitude of the strange form in which they are presented. Nothing in my language could authorize the representative of Prussia to suppose that a strict solidarity of impressions did not prevail between the Sovereign and the whole nation. Those reserves made, I arrive at the principal reproach made against us by the Cabinet of Berlin. We are said to have voluntarily opened the discussion with the King of Prussia, instead of with his Government. But I insisted, on the 4th July, in accordance with my instructions, our Chargé d'Affaires called upon Count DE THILE to speak to him of the news we had received from Spain, what was the language of the Secretary of State? According to his own expression, "the Prussian Government is completely ignorant of this affair, which did not exist for it." In presence of the attitude of the Cabinet, which affected to have nothing to do with the incident, and to consider it as solely regarding the Prussian Royal Family, what could we do except to apply to the King himself? It is thus that again yesterday, we respectedly requested our Ambassador to place himself in communication with the Sovereign, instead of treating with his Minister. I have resided long enough in the Courts of Europe to know how disadvantageous that mode of communication is, and all the Cabinets will put faith in my words when I affirm that we only pursued that path because all others were closed to us. We regret that Count DE BISMARCK, as soon as he was aware of the gravity of the affair, had not gone to Ems to resume his natural position as intermediary between the King and our Ambassador; but we are in reality responsible for the isolation in which His Majesty doubtless desired to remain, and which the Chancellor probably found favorable to his designs? And if, as the Cabinet of Berlin states, the declaration of war remitted by our Chargé d'Affaires constitutes our first written and official communication, whose is the fault? Are notes addressed to sovereigns? Could our Ambassador so far derogate from customary usages when he was treating with the King, and is not the absence of any document exchanged between the two Governments the necessary consequence of the obligation under which we were placed to pursue the discussion at Ems, instead of continuing it at Berlin, where we had first raised it? Before closing these rectifications I must refer to one observation of the Prussian Cabinet. According to a telegram from Berlin, published by the journals of the 22d, MM. DE BISMARCK and DE THILE, contradicting a passage in my circular dispatch of the 21st of July, declared that "since the day they heard of the offer addressed to the Prince DE HOHENZOLLERN, the question of that candidature to the throne of Spain has never been the subject of the least conversation, either official or private, between themselves and M. BENEDETTI." In the form in which it is produced this affirmation is ambiguous; it seems to refer solely to the relations of our Ambassador with the Prussian Ministry posterior to the acceptance of Prince LEOPOLD. In that sense it would not be contrary to what we have ourselves said; but if it is extended to anterior communications it ceases to be true, and to establish that fact I cannot do better than cite here a dispatch dated March 31, 1869, addressed by Count BENEDETTI to the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, then Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is thus conceived:

BERLIN, March 31.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS: Your Excellency requested me by telegraph, yesterday, to assure myself whether the candidature of Prince DE HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain had a serious character. I had occasion this morning to see M. DE THILE, and I asked him if I was to attach any importance to the rumors in circulation on this subject. I did not conceal from him that I was anxious to be exactly informed, remarking that such an eventuality was of too direct interest to the Emperor's Government for my duty not to compel me to point out the danger if any reason existed to believe that the project might be realized. I made him aware that I intended to communicate our conversation to you. M. DE THILE gave me the most formal assurance that he had not at any moment been aware of any indication whatever which could authorize a similar conjecture, and that the Spanish Minister at Vienna, during the stay he made in Berlin, had not even made any allusion to the subject. The Under Secretary of State, in thus expressing himself, and without anything I said being of a nature to induce such a manifestation, believed himself called upon to pledge his word of honor. According to him, M. RANCOS had conversed with the Count DE BISMARCK—[illegible] was ignorant of the advantage of the passage of this diplomatist to obtain positive information on the state of things in Spain—of the manner in which affairs were advancing in what concerned the choice of the future Sovereign. That, in substance, is what M. DE THILE stated to me, several times repeating his first declaration, that there was not, and could not be, a question of the Prince DE HOHENZOLLERN for the crown of Spain. Accept, &c.

BENEDETTI.

After this quotation, I believe I have no occasion to enter into any further explanations on a point we must consider as definitively established.

GRAMMONT.

WAR NOTES.

A Paris journal, *Le Soir*, says that Marshal MCMAHON's corps d'armée have been practising lately at "hasty entrenchment" work. Five numbered men in line formed a parapet and trench 500 yards in length by one and a half yards in depth in less than ten minutes.

The London *Daily News*, of July 24, says: A large number of very fine and hardy horses are daily reaching Liverpool from several of the Irish ports, and from their excellent condition as regards bone, sinew and wind, it is quite evident that the French horse-buyers in Ireland are not bad judges of animals suitable for hard work. A good number look as if they were intended for the artillery service; but the majority, among which were a few splendid high-bred horses, are no doubt required for cavalry purposes. The charge of the horses were somewhat "doubtful" as to which port the horses would embark for France. A Southampton dispatch says a large number of horses have left the docks there for Continental ports.

A preliminary meeting was held in London on the 22d inst., of the Central Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded. It was resolved that the Committee should be organized to act in concert with the *Société Internationale de Secours pour les Militaires Blessés*, and that a deputation should wait on Lord GRANVILLE, requesting him to communicate on the subject with the Prussian and French authorities through the respective ambassadors of those countries. It was stated that the Prince of WALES is willing to act as President.

The *Official Journal* of Petersburg of the 24th ult., contains the following: "The Imperial Russian Government has made all possible endeavors to keep the Ottoman Porte, but unfortunately the rapidity with which the warlike resolutions were taken rendered our efforts for the maintenance of peace abortive. The Emperor is resolved to observe neutrality, so long as Russia's interests are not affected by the eventualities of the campaign." The Russian Government, however, will support every effort to circumscribe the operations and diminish the duration of the war."

The following is given as the correct version of the Emperor NAPOLEON's proclamation to the fleet, which the Empress read from the quarter-deck of the flag-ship on the occasion of her recent visit to the sailors:

OFFICERS AND SAILORS: Although I shall not be in the midst of you, my hopes and wishes will be with you. In all the seas the tricolor flag is about to be displayed. The French Navy has glorious recollections, and will show herself worthy of her past history. Although you may be far distant from your native soil, the Empire feels that your hearts beat in unison with hers, and that she invokes upon your arms the protection of Heaven. While you are fighting on the seas your brothers in arms upon the land are striving with equal valor for the same cause as your own. Assist reciprocally one another's actions, and your efforts will be crowned with success. Go, gentlemen, and display with just pride our national colors. In sector of the horizon that may come out of them, the enemy will know that it carries in its folds the honor and the genius of France. NAPOLEON.

PALAIS DE SAINT CLOUD, 23d July, 1870.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, having communicated to the South German sovereigns his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of their armies, received from each of them a congratulatory message expressing their satisfaction. The King of Bavaria is "very happy," and thanks the Prince for his attention. The King of Wurtemburg rejoices, "in our German affair, to have the opportunity of saluting his Royal Highness, and begs the Prince to notify his army of the fact. The Grand Duke of Baden says the nomination of the Prince fills him and his troops with joy, and they hope to gain his Royal Highness's confidence by their fidelity and bravery. The Grand Duke thus concludes: "We await with joy the arrival of your Royal Highness! Long live the King—long live the Fatherland!"

"I am reliably informed," says a correspondent, writing from Paris, "that the fortifications of Paris are to be completed in a state of defense with the utmost dispatch. Most of your readers have seen them. You know that Paris is surrounded first by a chain of detached forts, and next by a continuous series of bastions with ditch and glacis. Some of the forts are already in a state of defense, but the *enceinte continue* is not. What has to be done is this: the parapet has to be protected by gabions and fascines; embrasures have to be cut, platforms constructed, and finished mounted. Marshal VAIL wanted to have this done in 1867, but he was overruled. Next the ditch, which is interrupted by the road at every gate of the city, has to be cut across it; draw-bridges will have to be provided, and probably a tambour, &c., a kind of field-work, built in front. The moment the decision was taken to put this forth with has caused no small excitement. It is, however, no harm that the Parisians should be made to know that there are realities in war beyond mere shouting on the boulevards. The National Guard will have to take its turn of duty on the fortifications—be put through gun-drill, &c. Some of them have to be sworn in. Part of it already told you, under the superintendence of Gen. Count DE CHABAUD LATOUR, of the Engineers. The arming of the fortifications will be a gigantic undertaking. I cannot imagine its being done under a year's time. The *enceinte continue* is put in a complete line would be nearly eighteen miles in length."

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Metz says: "Around the forts, two spies have been arrested in the act of taking observations of them—genuine spies this time, not British officers. A third, who had tried to pass the sentry in disguise of a priest immersed in the pages of his breviary, escaped. The sentry challenged him. *On ne passe pas ici M. l'Abbé!* "My name is Legrand," said the priest, "and I are to forbid civilians and military to pass—I am neither; the *consigne* does not regard me." 'Shan't pass, all the same,' cried the sentry. The reverend gentleman showed a purse to the soldier, which confirmed the latter in the suspicion he had a spy to deal with. He could not leave his post, but he could shoot himself at the fellow, and took leg-bail, as if he were a Deerfoot in cassock, jumped into a carriage which was waiting for him round a corner, and was whipped away before a couple of cavalry troopers could mount and give chase."

The angry, not to say furious, tone adopted by nearly all the Paris Press toward their opponents in the pacific war is strongly evidenced by M. EDMOND ABOUT, who, writing to the *Soir* from Strasburg, says: "We are told that the Prussians are quite scandalized to hear that we are about to launch against them those fine African troops the Turcos. 'The French,' they say, 'want us to be eaten up by savages.' It remains to be seen whether these savages are not infinitely more civilized than the barbarians who are encamped at Kehl. The noble bridge which France had constructed at a common cost has been partly demolished, and is injured throughout its whole structure. Never, in the annals of history, was a act of stupidity presented to the Europe of the nineteenth century. If Prussia is not made to pay to the last centime the cost occasioned by its brutal cowardice, it will be that justice does not exist in this world, or in the other. I hear it said that the soldiers of the Landwehr—these weepy nursing-bottle-suckers and tit-suckers who are packed off by force to seek for glory—have a great fear of the bayonet-gun. They are only half reassured by an exaggerated statement of the power of the needle-gun, and by being told that our soldiers will never have an opportunity of applying the cold steel. Let us commiserate the poor wretches who rely upon the faith of this chimera."

The conflict between France and Prussia makes it interesting to compare the relative resources of the two countries. France is considerably larger than the Confederation, not only in territory but in population, for the last census gave the numbers as 36,000,000 Frenchmen against 30,000,000 Prussians. In France, however, the normal rate of increase in population is very slow, 160 years being the time occupied in doubling the number, while Prussia takes but forty-two years. In financial matters the advantage is on the side of Prussia, whose Budget has never been very heavy. The incidence of taxation in Prussia may be put down as about one pound a head, while in France it is nearly two pounds. The national debt of Prussia is barely two pounds a head, while France has to pay interest on fifteen pounds a head. In one case the interest is $2,000,000; in the other it is no less than $24,000,000. France excels Prussia in her economic positions. The commerce of France is greater than that of Prussia, and it has been computed that while the annual income of each Prussian is $22 per head, that of the Frenchman is $37. Prussia, however, is in advance of France, and in fact of all the European States, as far as education is concerned.

A correspondent of the Birmingham *Gazette* writes: "Surprise is expressed in all quarters at Mr. CARDWELL's decision, or rather indecision, in so vital a matter as a reserve of breech-loaders. I learn that the inquiries from neutral Continental Powers as to the number of guns in the hands of private makers have been manifold; and, further, I know that most of the large gun-makers delayed replying to these inquiries until Government was consulted. Well, Government has been consulted, and the formal stereotyped answer is, 'At present your services are not required.' One large contract from Russia is now being executed in this country, and Holland and Belgium are both in the English market for arms. Of course, for the present, the gun-making trade of this country will not stand still, but will undoubtedly fill their houses with foreign orders, and then woe to Mr. CARDWELL and his clique should he be forced into the market to buy."

Shooting Affair in Seventh-Avenue.

A number of negroes were standing at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, last evening, when SAM THOMPSON alias Brown fired a pistol at JOHN GARRISON, the ball taking effect in the neck and inflicting a dangerous wound. THOMPSON was arrested and locked up in the Thirtieth-street Police Station. The wounded man was properly cared for.

THREE-CARD MONTE

How the Unsuspicious are Plundered at Coney Island—The Tricks of the Game—How to Put an End to It.

Our most convenient sea-side resort has for many years been overrun to a deplorable extent by the unprincipled class in the community who support an existence—which the rest of the world could do very well without—by exercising their wits, often of no contemptible keen kind, upon their more honest and decent, if more stupid fellow-creatures. Of all the human blood-suckers which infest that locality, none thrive better than the "three-card-monte men." A visitor in passing from the steam-boat landing to the most frequented portion of the beach, will invariably encounter several small groups of men, in the centre of which a glib-tongued cut-throat stands at a little table, upon which are placed three cards. Two of these are either ordinary playing-cards, or have plain engraved pictures on them, while the third, or winning card, is ornamented with a colored picture. If the passer by has the curiosity to watch the game, he finds the eloquent ruffian exhibiting these cards, and informing the crowd that "the card, you observe, wins; either of the other two loses; now watch closely while I pass them over each other in this manner; now I will bet $10 that no one can tell which is the picture card." Everyone who sees him throw the cards from between his thumbs and fingers, and so liberately pass them one over the other two or three times, feels perfectly sure that he can pick up the winning card and probably the first time he bets he will succeed, for it is the intention of the player that he shall do so, but having won once or twice, the stakes being generally doubled each time, he suddenly turns up the wrong card, the sharper having made up his mind at the particular point that he shall lose. Apparently the cards were thrown down on the same way as before, but of course, two of the three cards are held in one hand and the player very deftly throws off the upper card first, the movement not being noticeable to the ungrateful eye. This is the ordinary method of the straightforward sharper, but the more entertaining have a game worth two of that. The looker-on while watching the manipulations of the veritable thief, presently notices a dot on the back of the card with the lucky picture, and stupidly imagines himself sharper than the sharper in making this discovery. With the eye on this spot he confidently waits for the right card to be played, however, he has a little stick which he lays across the cards, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping the wind from blowing them off the board, but really for the purpose of covering this spot. The greenhorn is, however, allowed to see it before the game is put down, and thus gains his confidence. An apparently disinterested bystander presently advises him to desist from betting, as he is sure to lose in the end. Thinking himself possessed of a lucky secret, however, he scornfully rejects the advice, and perhaps has some words with the gentleman who has presumed to interfere. The attention of the crowd is drawn from the cards, and the presiding genius of this plebeian gaming table slyly changes their position. Excited with his former success and the little altercation with his pretended well-wisher, he stakes a sum larger than all the former bets together, and loses his money. If sufficiently infatuated and possessed of the necessary funds, perhaps

CURRENT NOTES.

JOHN POPE HODNETT is endeavoring to persuade his fellow-countrymen (Irish) to emigrate to Dakota.

The murderer of colored Representative CLAIBORNE, of Georgia, was door-keeper of the House, and not of the Senate, as reported.

A ten-year-old boy of Wilmington, Del., who died recently charged his big brother WILLIAM to refrain from dancing or singing profane songs.

A young colored girl, named IDA MOORE, was almost kicked to death a few evenings since, at Albany, by a man named HARRISON, for the reason, as he declared, that she had made faces at his wife.

Three men went to Lathrope, Mo., on the 4th inst., and in broad daylight entered the bank in that town, and attempted to carry off the funds on deposit. They were surprised and captured.

Several persons were poisoned a few days since near Columbia, S. C., through the accidental mixing of the "deadly night-shade" with the small plum tomatoes. The timely use of emetics prevented any serious consequences.

On the 5th inst., while we suffered fearfully from the heat in this City, the range of the thermometer at Charleston, S. C., was as follows: 8 o'clock, 82; 10, 88; 12, 87; 2, 89; 4, 84; 6, 82; 8, 80.

A young woman named LIZZIE EVANS went to visit some old friends at a jail in Ohio, last week. She was arrested, while in the act of leaving, and assigned to her old quarters, on a charge of theft.

A Chicago constable was very badly used last week while attempting to serve a writ of replevin. His wounds consist of a deep cut on the top of the head, one on the side of the head, one on the nose and a fracture of the skull.

MATT OVERBEC, a boy twelve years of age, was recently shot and killed by a miller named PARKS, at Cleveland, Tenn. PARKS had been annoyed by the conduct of the deceased and other boys, who had continued to throw stones at the windows of his mill.

A young woman named ELIZABETH HAWLEY committed suicide on the 6th inst., at Toledo, Ohio. She had been charged with unfaithfulness by her intended husband, and destroyed her life, as she had no desire to retain the good opinion of any other person in the world.

A crib, forty feet in height, and 900 tons weight, was successfully launched at Cleveland, Ohio, last week. It is pentagonal in shape, each of its sides being fifty-four feet in length, with a circumference of 270 feet. It is to be placed over the shaft at the outer end of the Water Works tunnel.

On the 6th inst., an injured husband at Syracuse attempted to take the life of his wife's paramour. Having found the man at his house, he fired at him three times, but none of the bullets took effect. No arrest was made. There was quite a commotion created in the street where the shooting occurred.

A young gentleman of Buffalo went to serenade his lady-love the other night, and while in the act of singing the first verse of the beautiful ballad "I'm dreaming, love, of thee" was suddenly "awakened" by the contents of a tub of cold water from a third story window. He didn't continue the song.

The authorities of Richmond, Va., have recently been making important improvements in the organization of the Police force of that city. Officers are required to be neat in person, not to smoke, drink, carry canes or umbrellas while on duty, and to make themselves familiar with the appearance of every person residing in their several districts.

MICHAEL BROWN, a resident of Cambridge, Ind., went to Connersville in that State, last week, for the purpose of being married to a Miss CATHARINE FLANEGAN. While the preparations for the ceremony were in progress, he suddenly complained of illness, and died at 9 o'clock on the same night. Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Two children, named TUBBS and SCHERMERHORN, male and female, neither above the age of six years, eloped from Hudson, Michigan, last week, and had reached the town of Osseo, several miles distant, before they were discovered on a train, and locked up to await the arrival of their parents. They had all their dolls and other things packed in a bag.

The second anniversary of the St. Louis Branch of the National Freedmen's Savings Bank was held on the 5th inst. The report of the cashier shows that during the eighteen months ending Jan. 1, 1870, there had been 1,951 deposits, amounting to $83,299 30, and $67,988 77 in drafts. The aggregate deposits received during two years were $180,000, and the drafts $118,000, leaving a balance due to depositors of $62,000.

A farmer, named GRAY, attempted to stop the trains on the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railroad, some time since, by building a rail fence across the track to keep the hogs out of his grain. The road runs through GRAY's farm, and he adopted the rail fence system as the guard was not sufficient. The first train up ran against the fence and was thrown from the track. GRAY was arrested and held for trial.

A guest of one of the hotels in Montgomery, Ala., was awakened by the flies a few days since, to find that his new set of false teeth had been stolen. When breakfast was announced he was unable to eat; but his annoyance was not complete until a young lady called to make him a visit. He could not find courage enough to see her with such an altered appearance. This is the first genuine case we have ever heard of where a man has been obliged to chew the cud of disappointment without teeth.

A match "game" of horse-shoeing for $200 a side came off at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday last, between two brawny sons of Vulcan in that city, named JOHN BAYNE and EDWARD O'DONNELL, the latter a native of New-York. The contest created a good deal of excitement, and several hundred dollars changed hands before the last nail was driven. The men concluded their work at the same moment, but O'DONNELL was accorded the championship for superior skill.

Mrs. HENRIETTA E. BEDFORD, a resident of St. Louis, Mo., has filed a petition in the Circuit Court of that city, which sets forth that she is an infant of the age of seventeen years, and wishes to procure a divorce from her husband, to whom she has been married since May, 1869, but who deserted her in two months afterward, and had since declined to support her. Her maiden name was MAN, but considering the experience she has had of a "man," we should think that she would naturally have an abhorrence of the name.

TERENCE McDONALD and JAMES McCARTHY, both farmers, and residents of Dakota County, near West St. Paul, Minn., quarreled about hogs one day last week, until Mrs. McCARTHY ordered out the shot gun, the sight of which made the men, if possible, more belligerent. McCARTHY finally seized the weapon and discharged the contents of the two barrels into the body of his opponent, without appearing to do him serious injury. As a rule, when men quarrel about hogs they are almost sure to resort to "brute" force before their angry passions have been appeased.

Dangerous Pets—A "Snake-Charmer" Fatally Bitten.

A man by the name of ROBERTS, living on the mountains near Boston Corners, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, caught a very large rattle-snake with his hands a few days ago, and took it to the Station, where he exhibited it to the people of the neighborhood, by picking it up and handling it in such a way as to make the reptile show its teeth, &c., on payment of ten cents by each spectator. During one of these exhibitions the snake bit one of ROBERTS' fingers and again, when picking it up it struck its fangs in his hand and hung so fast that he took his cane and knocked it off and killed it. This was about 3 o'clock P. M., and about 4½ o'clock ROBERTS was suffering excruciating pain. His body swelled very much, and, it is said, became spotted like the snake and his tongue turned black. He died from the effects of the bite the following morning. In the neighborhood of Boston Corners this man ROBERTS has had the reputation of being "a snake charmer." It is said that he has been bitten on several previous occasions when handling them as he did this time, without suffering any serious consequences from doing so.

POLICE TRIALS.

Results of the System of Grand Rounds—More Frivolous Charges.

Commissioner BOSWORTH was compelled to endure the fetid atmosphere of the crowded Court-room at Police Head-quarters for some hours yesterday, in consequence of the peculiar ability of the general roundsmen in bringing forward patrolmen to answer to frivolous complaints. Some of these officials are becoming inoculated with a little common sense and decency by the castigations which they have received in open Court at the hands of the Commissioners. Roundsman MCARTHUR has especially profited by such experience, and all of his cases yesterday were founded on actual derelictions of sufficient gravity to deserve rebuke, if not punishment. On the other hand, some of the officers who have hitherto been fair seem determined to emulate his former policy. Roundsman DOUGLASS made a complaint against Officer HIRAM COLE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for standing in conversation with the keeper of the City Hall while he was on patrol in City Hall Park. Mr. ROOME came forward and testified that he went out and accosted COLE, calling his attention to the boys intruding upon the new grass-plots and requesting him to keep them off; the whole conversation, he said, could not have occupied more than five minutes; but COLE will probably be rewarded with a serious fine. Roundsman BUDDINGTON, however, did better than this in a complaint against MICHAEL KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, for sitting down on post. KELLY testified that he was taken very sick; that when BUDDINGTON came up he immediately addressed him, saying he was ill, and requesting him to assist him to the Station-house, which he did, and KELLY was excused from duty by the Sergeant on account of sickness. Roundsman MCGLOYN made a complaint, which was partially tried last week, against Patrolman PHILIP LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for beating a so-called "boy" named HENRY WEISNER, who is a stalwart youth of twenty years. All the facts having been developed yesterday, it appears that WEISNER, with a number of other young ruffians, known as "picnic strikers," intruded upon a picnic at Landman's Park, crowded the ladies off the dancing platform, knocking several of them down, and LAMBRECHT, who was on duty there, was called upon to preserve the peace, and ran several gangs out of the park, in return for which they began throwing stones from the outside at him and among the women in the Park. All this, MCGLOYN, who was in citizen's dress, witnessed, but did not offer to assist in quelling the disturbance and protecting the peaceable citizens from the ruffians. LAMBRECHT rushed out, pistol in hand, among the miscreants, and seized WEISNER, whom he had seen throw a stone, and MCGLOYN then for the first time interfered, but it was in behalf of the law-breakers by accusing LAMBRECHT of beating WEISNER without cause, and, it is alleged, by attempting indirectly to rescue the prisoner. By his wrangle with LAMBRECHT, on what he called his ill-usage of the prisoner, MCGLOYN certainly gave encouragement to the rioters, but LAMBRECHT nevertheless managed to retain his prisoner, who, next day, was arraigned before a Police Magistrate, and as he admits, was required to give bail in $300 for his good behavior. MCGLOYN, who also claims that he was insulted in the Station-house, then made the complaint, but when LAMBRECHT desired to make a complaint against MCGLOYN for cowardice, in neglecting to assist in quelling the disturbance, the officials at Police Head-quarters refused to entertain it.

Divorce Granted.

The case of ELIZABETH J. ROUX vs. FREDERICK E. ROUX, the particulars of which have recently appeared in the TIMES, came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge CARDOZO and a jury. From the fact that great preparations had been made on the part of the defense, and also that a struck jury had been summoned by the Sheriff at the instance of one of the parties, it was believed that the trial would be a long and important one. The reverse of that, however, was the case. Only two or three witnesses were examined. The trial occupied but a few minutes, the counsel for the defendant having apparently abandoned the case. The testimony given tended to show that the parties to the suit were married in September, 1865; that the two resided with the bride's father up to February, 1866; that afterward the two went to one of the Western States, and, during the trip, all their baggage was lost; that soon afterward the husband managed to collect the sum of about $4,000, the alleged value of the lost baggage, which he spent.

The main questions submitted to the jury, for their consideration, were whether the defendant committed adultery with one JENNIE WILLARD, at No. 9 Crosby-street, in the months of June and July, 1867, and in July, 1869, at the house No. 45 West Twenty-fifth-street, with a female whose name is unknown. The jury, from the evidence, found in the affirmative on both counts, and a decree of divorce in favor of the plaintiff was accordingly directed to be entered. Some evidence was also given to the effect that during the cohabitation the defendant had frequently very violent fits of rage which the plaintiff said rendered it quite improper and unsafe for her to live with him as his wife.

The Elm Park Riot and the New-York Caledonian Club—A Letter from the Vice-President.

CALEDONIAN CLUB HOUSE,
No. 118 SULLIVAN-STREET, Aug. 3, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the New-York *Herald* of Monday, July 25, a communication was published over the name of ALEXANDER F. IRVING, relating to the late riot at Elm Park.

At the regular monthly meeting of this Club, held Aug. 2, its attention was called to the fact that said letter was dated from the Caledonian Club-house, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to make public disavowal of the Club's sanction of this liberty taken, which to the casual reader might appear as having been official. Doubtless with a view to securing the publication of said article, the writer has used the name of the Club unwarrantably for this purpose—thereby rendering himself amenable to expulsion from membership in the Club.

As Scotsmen in America, we have no association with any party whose constitution is based on either political or religious creed, and both are debarred from our Club. The only object of the Club is to foster and perpetuate a remembrance of the games, costume and literature of Scotland; and no member has a right by mere personal responsibility to assume the representation of the Club by word or by deed, either directly or indirectly.

By order of the Club.
GEORGE GILLULY, Vice-President.
L. D. ROBERTSON, Corresponding Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange yesterday was quiet, no sales taking place. E. F. RAYMOND was to have sold, by order of the Supreme Court, six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, but the sale was postponed for two weeks. No property is advertised for today, and from appearances, the present week will resemble the last—little business, if any, being transacted. To-morrow JOHNSON & MILLER's New-Brunswick sale takes place, and bids fair to be well attended. The property is desirable, and the lots should bring good prices.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, w. s., 77.10 ft. n. of 53d-st., 24.6x84	$25,000
Madison-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x80	40,500
Sheriff-st., w. s., lots Nos. 239, 240, Classon's map, 50x100	60,000
7th-st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x100.10	22,000
14th-st., s. s., 324 ft. e. of Avenue A, 26x103.3	29,000
20th-st., s. s., 1 part lots Nos. 333, 332, C. C. Moore's, [illegible]	15,000
[illegible]	6,000
54th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	21,000
57th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x171.11	6,000
78th-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	16,000
86th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 140.3x[illegible] block x 200x100.8	30,000
86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x102.2	8,000
124th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x100.10	2,000
155th-st., n. s., 282.1 ft. e. of Kingsbridge road, 100x99	11,864
155th-st., s. s., 234.8 ft. e. of Kingsbridge road, 100x99.11	15,400
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of [illegible]-st., 19x60	37,210

KINGS COUNTY.

Clark-st., n. s., 146.10 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.6x100	$19,800
Clay-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Union-av., 75x100	15,000
Centre-st., n. w. s., 475 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., [illegible]; Centre-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., [illegible]; Central-av., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Jefferson-st., [illegible]	4,515
Frost-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,100
H-st., n. s., 151.3 ft. n. w. of Union-av., 19.4x100	3,900
John-st., w. s., 238 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 100x50	1,250
Madison-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 125x207.10x124.9x233; Central-av., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Madison-st., [illegible]; Myrtle-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 100x100	5,050
Pulaski-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	3,900
Powers-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x100.4	1,125
W[illegible]-st., n. e. s., 135 ft. n. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	1,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 212.3 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,750
13th-st., n. s., 301 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100	900
Georgia-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 25x100, 1864	1,000
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 475 ft. w. of proposed Bedford-av., 150x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 550 ft. e. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 750 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 300 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 75x117.6	15,000
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 375 ft. w. of proposed Bedford-av., 150x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 650 ft. w. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 750 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 525 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 150x117.6	15,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., [illegible] B. and L.	1,250
Martense-av. and Clementine-st., s. e. corner, 100x145x100x101, 1868	520
Myrtle and Marcy avs., n. w. corner, 100x100	16,000
Park-av., s. s., 149 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	5,000
Ralph-av., e. s., 103.9 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 25x100	800
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 600 ft. w. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 700 ft. e. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 525 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 700 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, centre line, indefinite plot	15,000
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x117.6; Ridgewood-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x117.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., 550 ft. e. of proposed Bedford-av., 75x122.6; Linden-boulevard, s. s., 450 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x122.6; Linden Boulevard, s. s., indefinite plot	15,000
Wythe-av. and Rodney-st., easterly corner, 101x60, foreclosure	2,400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Glendale.

Montague-av., e. s., 240 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	$280
Montague-av., w. s., 258 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	140

Glen Cove.

Frost Crafts to Carpenter's road, adjoining creek, 2¼ acres, Carpenter's	$2,000

Jamaica.

Douglas-st., s. s., Leahy's, 50x125	$1,000

Locust Grove.

Walnut and Prospect sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	$1,300

Newtown.

Road to Newtown Creek, s. s., DeBevoise's, 24 acres	$46,200

Woodside.

7th-av., w. s., lot No. 104, 25x100	$200
Lots Nos. 234 and 235, each 25x100	500

Woodhaven.

Pitkin and Thrall places, s. e. corner, 100x250; Bixby-place, e. s., 225 ft. s. of Pitkin-place, 75x100	$2,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Main-st., s. s., 316 ft. w. of Division-st., 19x150	$5,000

East Chester.

Burfoot's corner to New-Rochelle-road, n. s., adjoining S. P. Barton's, 1 acre	$300

Morrisania.

Fordham-av., w. s., part lot No. 24, 25x25	$6,000

Mamaroneck.

Lots Nos. 18 and 24, first subdivision, Grand Park	$2,400
Lot No. 30, first subdivision, Grand Park	825
Lot No. 53, first subdivision, Grand Park	7,000
Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, first subdivision, Grand Park	7,425

New-Rochelle.

Mechanic-st., n. s., adjoining Sophia Barrere's, 37x100	$3,300

Yonkers.

Willow-st., w. s., 375 ft. n. of Gold-st., 25x100	$500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

South 1st-st., w. s., 163 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 30x100	$2,500
Driftway leading to Morris Canal, e. s., 125x200	6,600

Montclair.

Sherman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Bay-st., 50x125	$400

Woodside.

Cottage-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of upper road to Belleville, 40x120	$2,100
Newark and Belleville Railroad-av., 150 ft. s. of Maple-place, 50x100	700

Jersey City.

Cottage-place, s. s., lots Nos. 45 and 55, 50x100	$2,600
Newark-place road, n. s., lot No. 4, Allen map, 50x60	4,300
North 7th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, block No. 139, 100x100	10,000

Hoboken.

Lot No. 24, block No. 16, Coster's	$4,000
Garden and 10th sts., 44 ft. from n. w. corner of same, M. Foley's, 21x100	14,500

West Hoboken.

New-st., s. s., lot No. 211, Dubois' map, 25x100	$4,000
Lots Nos. 143 and 144, Herring's map, 50x100	1,000

Harrison.

William-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of 3d-st., 100x[illegible]	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 50x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 236 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.

MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms, the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country-seat or farm, with stock, crops and furniture, unsurpassed in the State; thirty-three miles from City by rail; six to ten times a day. Inquire at the office of J. K. RICHARDS, second floor, No. 137 Fulton-st., Belmont Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, on the Hudson, east side, close to a station, elegantly situated and well furnished, a detached brick-house with excellent basement rooms and nine other good rooms; possession 1st October. Address box No. 3,994 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, A house for a small family; must be in good order, and terms moderate; below 30th-st. preferred and between 4th and 7th avs. Address T. W. G., Box No. 160 Times Office, stating terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870, at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.

COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL, after which 52 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.

THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av., running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $66 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 129 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF 900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS IN THE CITY OF SCRANTON, PENN.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 25 to 38 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 180 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on streets 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., No. 18 BROAD-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES. THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 188 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds are largely over $5,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,

From whom full information can be had.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County; BEDMINSTER, Somerset County; BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run.

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York. Principal redeemable 1895. For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS. HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$30,000 DETROIT CITY 7s. $50,000 JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s. For Sale by WILKINS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R. SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD. PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. $1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD. This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST. MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., And for sale by the BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated by Royal Charter, AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, Agents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State. Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly. Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000. DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, No. 169 Montague-st., Brooklyn. No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00. Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that SIX PER CENT. INTEREST be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of SIXTY PER CENT. on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864, with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A gentleman of experience and influence, member of the Stock Exchange, and formerly principal in a stock and gold commission house, will take a position corresponding, on a salary or otherwise. Principals only address FINANCE, Box No. 174 Times Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 21 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. Office of the GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-av. and 3d-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LONG-ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,695,390 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Old Pieces, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron: Cast, cwts.	Iron: Scrap, cwts.	Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	28,111	33,338	1,729			[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,069	1,947		35		
Kingston	11,638	17,194	5,330			125	26	
Toronto	204	157						
Total	50,133	72,378	11,130	1,947		[illegible]	[illegible]	1

Total, 6,791 tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Paymaster by each tenderer, to be returned to him should his tender not be accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

R. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway, invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 2d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.

No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Horatio streets, and Washington-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.

No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 52.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 63.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, No. 25 SOUTH GAY-ST., THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding ten feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON, Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

REWARDS.

$2,000.—TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the safe of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, at Blackstone, Mass. on the night of the 29th of July, a package containing seven United States 5 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, all payable in 1881, and numbered, Nos. [illegible].

Also, five Burlington and Missouri 7 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. [illegible].

Also, two Burlington and Missouri 8 per cent. railroad bonds, $1,000 each, registered and numbered, Nos. 1,149, 1,167.

Also, one Burlington and Missouri, in Nebraska, Railroad bond, $1,000, 8 per cent., registered and numbered, No. 283.

Also, one Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal 8 per cent. railroad bond, $1,000, registered and numbered.

All the above railroad bonds are registered at the office of the Company, and cannot be transferred without the signature of the owner.

All persons are cautioned against buying the coupons, as the Company has been notified of the theft.

There were also three Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, and $100 in tens.

Two thousand dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of all the bonds with the coupons, or 25 per cent. of their face will be paid for the United States bonds, with the coupons, or for a part.

And 5 per cent. for all or a part of the registered and numbered railroad bonds, except No. 283, for which no separate reward is offered.

For further particulars apply in New-York to EDWARDS & ODELL, Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 10 | Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 31
China, Wednesday, Aug. 17 | Batavia, Thursday, Sept. 1
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 18 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24 | Cuba, Saturday, Sept. 10
Olympia, Thurs., Aug. 25 | Calabria, Wednesday, Sept. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin, $80 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold.
First Cabin to Paris, $100 gold. Return tickets, $180 gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, $140 gold. Steerage return tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports in the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, 10th inst.; CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
MAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT LOWEST RATES, on the LOWER DECK, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, rapidly, economically and cheaply as by any other route or line.
EXPRESS STEAMERS. | EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 13 | Algeria.....Wed., Aug. 10
Europa.....Sat., Aug. 20 | Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 17
Indian.....Sat., Aug. 27 | Oklahoma.....Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria.....Sat., Sept. 3 | Rhone.....Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 10 | Denmark.....Wed., Sept. 7
Australia.....Sat., Sept. 17 | Norwegian.....Wed., Sept. 14
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER No. 47 NORTH RIVER.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRICE, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
Passenger for Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $23 currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Saturday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passage tickets to Paris, $100 gold.
Prepaid steerage tickets at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITNEY.....Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. LAKE.....Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FRESMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
J. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
NOW the fine line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ÆTNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Tuesday, Aug. 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
1st Cabin, (single berth).$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....100 | To Paris.....40
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both a long land journey by railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 18mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide in conversation in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.
Freight for Central and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in connection inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TITTLEPATCH, Aug. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, Oct. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOMSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEJANDRE & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Aug. 25
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE,
Capt. PAITRIDGE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Females or gentlemen going abroad on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from perplexity of cares and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Scribe, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMERS ON THE SEA AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 12 M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 22 and 24 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.
O. COZZENS & CO., Agts., R. LOWDEN, Agt.,
Savannah. 16 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier 31 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Office of the Department of State issued by A. O. WILLIAMS, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONRAS, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander I. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SELLY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 7:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., Long Branch, 8 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 8:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 8:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Fort Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M. (via Fort Monmouth Pier), Philadelphia, 8:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express).
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:40 A. M., 2:45, 4:30 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steamship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 22, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving about as fast as other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 219 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The well-known and favorite steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander E. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SARATOGA SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPEN AIR.—Now depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 25, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 42d, 34th, 23d-sts., and Jay-st. Cars pass the Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHERWOOD'S RED BANK AND SEA BREEZE.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 9th.....3 P. M. | Wednesday, 10th...7 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th.....3 P. M. | Thursday, 11th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 11th.....3 P. M. | Friday, 12th.....7 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....3:30 P. M. | Saturday, 13th.....7 A. M.
Saturday, 13th.....4 P. M. | Saturday, 13th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....8:30 A. M. | Sunday, 14th.....5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful new steam-boat SILAS WRIGHT leaves Peck-slip and West Twenty-third-st. Stations, at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day Sunday.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the well established jewelry-store, No. 208 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 67, 69, 71 West 13th-st.
Will open in Harlem, Sept. 12, and on 5th-av., Sept. 21. For information or catalogue apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN B. ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 45TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
IN EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of instruction in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 45th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year, is unsurpassed in one of the peculiar advantages to a home, select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, for terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly Scarborough's school.)
Rev. J. BREckenRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 34 and 36 West 38th-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address as No. 36 West 38th-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys whether to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MISS PERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS RISDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 607 MADISON-AV., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course, French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars at school.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Montague-st., (New Nos. 128, 130 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND HOLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; fall term opens Sept. 7. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. SEARS, NO. 223 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Session opens Sept. 8. For catalogues, address, and full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. LENNIG, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. BLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 76 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost for ensuing English per year, $310. Next term begins Sept. 5.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 38 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEU, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will open its 18th seventh year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $350 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 185 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. WORT, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Location healthy and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPRAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to S. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Miss MARNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR Young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.,—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. Miss SPEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 46th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Summit, N. J., reopens Sept. 15. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. R. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARD-ING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. MR. G. A. HILLS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location in Westchester county, healthy and picturesque.
Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address R. W. SIGLER, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MILLE. MOUTON'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 30TH-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other living languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 52 WEST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 35 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. C. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 152 Madison-av., corner 38d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE,
No. 25 West 23d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 20.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR Young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Hendle, Lewis Commandeur, pupil of Dorbigny, Delaroche, Gérôme, or by post of the Doctor, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHERAPAKA INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and Classical) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. DERBYLLIT, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 25. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 28 Grove-st., N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., A select boarding-school for 32 young boys. Opens Sept. 5. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 763 Lexington-av., between 53d and 54d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS OCCUPIED FROM 9 to 1 would like a situation and a home for the rest of her time, either as teacher of English and the rudiments of music and drawing; or as copyist; or would do plain sewing; references given if desired. Address, stating terms, Box No. 256, Saugerties, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:
The iron side-wheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.
Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1868.
Also, steam-ship FLAG, 627 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.
Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.
Also, notes payable on demand.
One with collaterals.....$85,000 00
Book Account

THE QUEEN'S CUP RACE.

The Prize Carried Away by the Magic.

Brilliant Spectacle in the Lower Bay.

Large Attendance of Spectators — Fine Display of Yachts — The Cambria Beaten by the Dauntless and America — Full Account of the Contest.

The great yacht-race for the possession of the celebrated Queen's Cup, which has been looked forward to with intense interest for several weeks, took place in the Lower Bay, yesterday, and was probably the most exciting and splendid nautical spectacle that has ever been witnessed here, exceeding, as it did, the most sanguine expectations of yachtmen. The contest was probably attended by more public and wide-spread enthusiasm than any American sporting event that has ever occurred, either on land or water. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the streets in the vicinity of the East and North Rivers and along the Battery betokened that something unusual was about to happen. Large crowds of people were seen hurrying to the docks for the purpose of embarking on vessels which were to convey them to the scene of the race. Women and children were especially numerous, and appeared to be as eager to see the yachts as their male relatives and friends. The majority of them presented a very respectable and genteel appearance, and it seemed as if the greater part of the middle and wealthy classes had, moved by a simultaneous impulse, turned out on the occasion, and had suddenly become warm patrons of the noble pastime, yachting. Almost everywhere throughout the City the spectator was certain to encounter hundreds of old men and young, girls and matrons, alone or in family parties, whose destination was the Lower Bay, and the cry was constantly greeted with remarks about the great race. The excitement even invaded the most aristocratic portions of the City, and private carriages, filled with fair and gaily-dressed inmates, were seen in large numbers on Fifth and Madison avenues, carrying their owners toward the river side. Wall-street was also stirred by the same enthusiasm, and was comparatively silent and deserted in the afternoon. Gold and stocks were almost forgotten for the nonce, and bets on the yachts and on the result were the principal events on 'Change. The banker and the merchant, the scholar and the public official were alike animated by the same feelings, and each abandoned his desk and duties in order to join in the general mass traveling seaward.

THE SCENE IN THE BAY.

The various yachts which were to compete in the race were nearly all anchored off the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club at Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday night, and under way at an early hour yesterday morning, in readiness to take their respective places in line. As the time approached for the start the short passage of water lying between the south-western extremity of Long Island and the Staten Island shore, familiarly known as the Narrows, commenced rapidly filling with vessels of every description. Here were gathered little pleasure vessels, such as sloops, sail-boats and small schooners, together with commodious and elegant steamers, densely crowded with passengers. Several fine steam yachts were also present, and music was furnished by five or six bands stationed on different boats. The large steamers which were assembled at the starting point did not number less than thirty, and were all gaily decorated with flags. The banks on Staten Island were fairly alive with human beings, who extended in a solid row from Vanderbilt's Landing, just above the Club-house, all the way to Fort Richmond. The parapets of the latter structure offered a good opportunity for viewing the start and the return of the racers, and were well crowded with spectators. The number of people who witnessed the race was estimated at fully 50,000. Old mariners and harbor boatmen declared that such a sight and such a multitude had never been seen in New-York Bay before.

STATIONING THE YACHTS.

Just below Vanderbilt's Landing, near the Long Island shore, was anchored a medium-sized pleasure sloop named the *Imogene*. This was placed there to serve as a stake-boat. At about 8 o'clock the yachts commenced taking positions inside of this sloop, from east to west, preparatory to receiving the signal to start. The renowned *Cambria* was one of the first to go into line. Her owner was allowed the choice of position, and selected the one nearest in shore on the Staten Island side. At the time he did so a stiff breeze was blowing from the west, which made the spot where his yacht lay the most advantageous one along the entire line. The wind veered to the south-east before the start, however, obliging the sailing-master of the *Cambria* to make a short port tack after getting under way. This made a loss of nearly a mile for the *Cambria*. The task of assigning places to the yachts was performed by Capt. SIDNEY DOBLON, the veteran oysterman, who has officiated at the regattas of the New-York Yacht Club for several years. The line extended nearly across the Bay, and was composed of eighteen schooner yachts, the distance between each being about 100 feet. They were all trimmed nicely, and were arranged with their bows pointing toward the Battery. Their canvas was on deck, and they lay entirely motionless for a very few minutes. They each looked, with their naked masts and long hulls sitting low in the water, "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The signal-guns were fired for the start, and almost instantaneously with the report the quite appearance of the yachts was succeeded by bustle and activity on board. Sails were set in rapid succession, and the sailors moved about with alacrity. In a few seconds each yacht had got under way, and had put about in the direction of the course. The scene was a beautiful one, and held the eyes of every one in wrapt admiration. The yachts were all quickly on their way out to sea before many minutes had elapsed.

The following are the names of some of the steamers who attended the race:

Plymouth Rock, Gen. Sedgwick, Norwalk, Magenta, Middletown, Seth Low, Granite State, Pope Catlin, Pleasant Valley, Virginia Seymour, Tillie, Sanshon, Sylvan Grove, Winona, A. Fletcher, D. R. Martin, Neversink, Minnahanock, Henry Smith and Florence.

The distance sailed by the yachts from the time of starting to the finish of the race was about forty miles.

Detailed Account of the Racing.

The following are the names of the yachts that started, the names of their owners, the tonnage and measurement of the boats:

Name.	Owners.	Tons.	Me'nt.
America	Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter	174.8	2,074.5
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins / C. H. Stebbins	124.1	2,055.6
Madgie	R. F. Loper	192.9	2,091.9
Silvie	E. Dodge	204.2	1,827.5
Tidal Wave	William Vosburgh	183.6	1,979
Halcyon	J. Voorhis	140.3	1,776
Dauntless	H. Ballard	142	1,768
Idler	J. C. Dumont	188.8	1,924.6
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	342	2,959
Magic	Franklin Osgood	97.8	1,469
Fleetwing	G. A. Osgood	206.1	2,326.7
Alice	G. W. Lord	82.3	1,483.1
Calypso	A. S. Hatch	208.7	1,954
Widgeon	C. C. Dodge / G. G. Hawes	195.8	1,610
Halcyon	J. R. Smith	121	1,982
Tarolinta	H. A. Kent, Jr. / H. A. Kent	204.7	2,251.7
Cambria	James Ashbury	227.6	2,168.9
Alarm	A. C. Kingsland	226.2	2,490.5

The following yachts were entered but did not take part in the race: The *Palmer*, *Fleur de Lis*, *Sue*, *Restless*, *Josephine*, *Jessie* and *Vesta*.

As the vessels lay at the anchorage ground opposite the house of the New-York Yacht Club, they were in the following order, counting from the extreme outside: 1. *Alarm*; 2. *Magic*; 3. *Calypso*; 4. *Silvie*; 5. *Widgeon*; 6. *Dauntless*; 7. *Tarolinta*; 8. *Halcyon*; 9. *Idler*; 10. *Rambler*; 11. *Phantom*; 12. *Fleetwing*; 13. *Madgie*; 14. *Madelina*; 15. *America*; 16. *Tidal Wave*; 17. *Cambria*; 18. *Alice*.

At 11:45 A.M. the first gun was fired from the tug-boat *P. Cozzy*, on board of which were the judges, as a signal for the fleet to prepare for getting underway, and at 11:54—ten minutes afterward—the second gun was fired as the signal for starting. Immediately sails were hoisted, and the yachts began to swing round, and point their prows oceanward, the *Magic* being the first to go at about 11:27; the *America* second, at 11:29; the *Phantom* third, at 11:30; and the *Dauntless* and *Madelina* at about the same time, 11:31; the others following in a few seconds thereafter. At 11:32 the whole fleet was under headway, and all eyes were directed upon it, attention being particularly directed toward the *Dauntless*, the *America*, and the *Cambria*. It was soon discovered that the *Magic* had the start of all her competitors, and was sending along at a rapid rate before a stiff breeze which was blowing from the southeast. Before the whole fleet was properly under headway, in fact, the *Magic* had sailed quite a distance and soon made her first starboard tack. The *Cambria* had at this time crowded on her canvass and appeared to excellent advantage. The *Phantom*, *Idler* and *Tidal Wave* were hard after the *Magic*, after making their tack, but the last-named vessel seemed to be endowed with life, and after tacking again she opened a wide gap between herself and her competitors which was increased as time progressed. The *America* now became the point at which all eyes were directed. The peculiar rake of her masts made her easily distinguishable from all the others, and it was observed that she, although having no top-sails set, was "walking away" from the *Cambria*, which was soon after the start immediately in her wake, but she was also gaining on the *Magic* and working her way to the front with remarkable rapidity. The excellent manner in which she was sailed was universally commented upon, and as she kept on her course and apparently continued to gain on the *Magic*, high hopes were entertained that she might be the winner of the race. The *Dauntless* now began to feel the effects of the breeze, which had freshened somewhat, and laid down to her work nobly. She carried only one topsail, seemed to send along very comfortably, without spreading her sail, though most of the lines had run up every inch of canvass. The *Phantom*, *Idler*, *Madgie* and *Silvie* were next in order, and their relative positions were only slightly altered when they reached the buoy at the South-west Spit. This point was reached in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.
1. Magic	12	40	0
2. America	12	43	30
3. Idler	12	44	15
4. Silvie	12	44	0
5. Phantom	12	46	15
6. Dauntless	12	52	25
7. Madgie	12	60	0
8. Tidal Wave	1	0	45
9. Calypso	1	2	0
10. Halcyon	1	2	10
11. Fleetwing	1	4	40
12. Madelina	1	6	30
13. Cambria	1	7	0
14. Widgeon	1	7	30
15. Tarolinta	1	7	7
16. Alarm	1	8	30
17. Alice	1	10	0
18. Rambler	1	10	30

On nearing the Spit buoy the *America* sent down her balloon jib, and after passing it sent up her spritsopsail, which, until this time, was not spread. As will be seen from the above table, the *America* had behaved most nobly up to this point, there being but four minutes and fifty-five seconds of time difference between her passing the buoy and the passage of the *Magic* by the same point. When the *Cambria* came up, the band on board one of the steamers which accompanied the fleet down the bay struck up "God Save the Queen," and though she was thirteenth in the race, she was greeted with loud cheers, the screeching of steam whistles and other manifestations of good feeling. When the *America* neared the Spit buoy, the judges and others who were on board the steamer *Seth Low*, which lay very near the buoy, could hardly realize that it was she; but as she approached nearer and nearer it was reduced to a certainty that the swift scudding craft was none other than she, and immediately cheers were sent up from all the steamers in the vicinity, guns were fired, and the bands struck up "Yankee Doodle." That she had gained so much on the leading yacht, (the tonnage of which it will be remarked is only 97 tons and a fraction, while that of the *America* is over 170 tons) showed not only the splendid sailing qualities of the vessel, but also the admirable manner in which she was handled by Capt. BROWN, Jr., whose father sailed this same yacht when she, in British waters, showed a clean pair of heels to every vessel in the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and brought in triumph to our shores the famous Queen's Cup prize.

When she had passed the Spit buoy, the scene, as the white-winged racers sped onward toward the light-ship, was superb. The small sailing craft, shallops and sloops and small tugs that up to this time had accompanied the fleet, and dotted the Bay far and wide, retraced their course toward the anchorage ground, or put over course over of the land to await the fleet's return, and the wide expanse of water was left almost entirely to the racers and the larger steamers. Onward they sped toward the open ocean. Two of the Judges, Messrs. MOSES H. GRINNELL and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., here left the *Seth Low*, and being put on board the steamer *Middletown*, the club-boat for the day, went down to the light-ship to note the order in which the racers rounded that point. Here they remained until seven of them made the turn, when they steamed down to the anchorage ground off Staten Island, to be present at the finish of the homestretch when the yachts passed the stake-boat.

The order and time in which the first seven rounded the light-ship was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
1. Magic	2	5	50
2. Idler	2	14	0
3. Dauntless	2	14	15
4. America	2	15	25
5. Phantom	2	16	00
6. Madgie	2	14	0
7. Silvie	2	22	10

The *Dauntless* passed this same point at 2:27:19. On the run from the Spit buoy to the light-ship the *Dauntless* showed her qualities admirably. She began to crowd the *America*, and on making the last tack before rounding managed to lead her a very short distance, and in consequence of this she went round the ship just one minute and ten seconds ahead of her. This advantage she continued to hold and gain upon during the residue of the race, as will be seen by the table below. As the judges, who remained on board the *Seth Low* had to take the time at the Spit buoy on the return, all haste was made to reach that point, and the steamer, on which were the representatives of the Press, soon reached the buoy, and took a position quite near it, awaiting the arrival of the racers.

While making this stretch occurred one of the most exciting scenes of the whole race. The *Magic* was speeding along at a faster rate than ever, when the *Josephine*, Mr. S. M. C. DUPERAY's yacht, which had been entered for but did not start in the race, and which was sailing around merely for pleasure purposes, rounded to, and seemed anxious to "give the *Magic* a brush." The yachts were nearly side by side, both having all their canvass spread, and a fair view of their relative speed was forthwith entered into. It seemed as if the *Magic* had enough to do to prevent the *Josephine* from passing her, but she bravely scudded along, and as her competitor showed increased determination to pass her, she fairly put her sempers under water as she "bowed down to her work," and made the most of every particle of the breeze that she could catch, and held every inch of her headway. The *Josephine* kept up the contest for about ten minutes, when, seeing that the chance of passing her antagonist was hopeless, she racked and drew out of the contest. After leaving the light-ship, and when midway between that and the buoy at the South-west Spit, the *Cambria* met with an accident. A very stiff breeze was blowing and the Britisher had all sail set when suddenly her foretopmast gave way and sent the foretopsail overboard. The small spare staysail was soon rigged between the two masts, however, and under this she sped along quite lively, so much so that on passing the Spit buoy in her disabled condition she was high ly complimented by the judges and others on board the *Seth Low*. Her, in fact, she could have rigged up the stay-sail in the short space of time she had to do it in was a matter of wonder. However, notwithstanding the accident, she appeared to good advantage. The *Tidal Wave* was not in trim as she passed the Spit, having in some way fouled her mainsopsail in attempting to lower it. The *Widgeon*, for some reason or other, instead of passing the buoy, made a tack and stood off through the Swash Channel, thus putting herself out of the race altogether. The list and the order in which the yachts severally passed the judges' boat at the buoy, in returning, were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
1. Magic	3	40	55
2. Dauntless	3	51	4
3. Idler	3	52	0
4. America	3	52	5
5. Silvie	3	7	30
6. Phantom	3	8	10
7. Madgie	3	12	40
8. Cambria	3	17	0
9. Fleetwing	3	18	0
10. Halcyon	3	18	10
11. Tidal Wave	3	23	15
12. Tarolinta	3	24	0
13. Calypso	3	25	30
14. Madelina	3	28	0
15. Alice	3	28	30
16. Rambler	3	31	55
17. Alarm—drew out—no time taken.			

The homestretch from this point to the stake-boat anchored off the Club-house, Staten Island, did not vary the position of the yachts to a very great extent. The wind died away partially and the run to the stake-boat was not made, in consequence, as expeditiously, especially by the larger craft, as it would have been had as stiff a breeze aided their return as greeted them on setting out from the anchorage. The return was made in the following time and order—time allowances being reckoned—the *Magic* being the first to tack and winning the race in 3 hours, 56 minutes and 21 seconds:

	STAKE-BOAT. H.	M.	S.	TIME OF RACE. H.	M.	S.
1. Magic	3	56	44	3	56	21
2. Dauntless	3	58	27	4	00	58
3. Idler	3	57	38	4	02	36
4. America	3	57	54	4	02	51
5. Phantom	3	58	1	4	03	44
6. Madgie	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Silvie	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Cambria	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Fleetwing	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Halcyon	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Tidal Wave	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Tarolinta	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Calypso	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Madelina	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Alice	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. Rambler	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Alarm	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

At 11:45 A.M. the first gun was fired from the

Personal.

Commodore Strong, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Hoffman House. Mr. Estrada, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; Gen. J. Hayden, United States Army, and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. Peirpoint, of West Virginia; A. M. Clapp, of Washington; Judge Durell, of New-Orleans, and Rev. L. C. Newman, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Col. M. T. McMahon, of Arkansas; Col. W. S. King, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. S. M. Johnson, of Washington, and Col. W. Whaley, of Charleston, S. C., are at the New-York Hotel. Baron Snoy, of Belgium; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Col. Leatherman, of Memphis; C. B. Bushnell, of New-Haven, and James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Riot at a Newark Picnic—New-York Ruffians.

The order of "Good Fellows," of Newark, had a picnic yesterday at Tivoli Park, and a large number of members of the Order and others from New-York engaged in the festivities. Policeman CROWLEY, who was on duty at the Park attempted to make an arrest, when he was set upon by a gang of men who threw him to the ground, stamped on him, tore his clothing, and one of the party drew a revolver on the officer. Another officer, off duty at the time, came to his assistants, and drawing his revolver kept the whole crowd at bay. A messenger was sent to the Police Station for help, and on his arrival, the following men, all from the New-York, were arrested: W. Leise, Charles Hines, C. Crowley and James H. Jefferson. As they were conveyed to the Police Station, some 500 of their friends followed them, threatening to take them from the hands of the officers, but when they themselves was in danger of arrest, they left without ceremony. The men who were arrested paid the fines as directed by the Judge, and departed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANCIS DUFFY, known to many as a Democratic ward politician, came before Justice WALSH at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and charged a very respectable-looking woman with having drunk of the waters of a soda-water stand kept by him, without paying for her beverage. 'Twas five cents, half a dime, he said, with an air of grief, of which this false female defrauded him. The Justice, on the defendant denying the accusation, discharged her and offered FRANCIS a nickle, which that gentleman would not accept.

Last evening a grand reception and donation visit was given to the inmates of the Colored Baptist Home Mission Society, at their new rooms, No. 141 Waverley-place. From an early hour in the afternoon until late in the evening the rooms were well filled with members of the various churches of this City, together with members and representatives of white associations of the same faith. It was organized on the 6th day of January, 1865, and was incorporated in April, 1870. It provides free lunch and furnishes board, clothing, medical attendance and religious services. The founders of the association are Mrs. PETER WILSON, of Forty-third-street, Mrs. E. NICHOLS, of Well-street, Vice-President, and Messrs. JAMES ALFORD and WM. STEWARD, advisers. Liberal donations were given, and Miss MARY JACKSON has become a life member by paying $30 in cash, in advance.

DAVID D. LINDE and JOHN DOE, of No. 30 Pine-street, Robert Simmons, No. 128 Willett-street, GEO. COSTIGAN, No. 9 Avenue A, and MICHAEL ROSE, No. 128 Beekman-street, were brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with carrying on the lottery ticket business at the above addresses without license. They gave $1,000 bail to appear for examination at 4 P.M. next Monday.

The man TOOLEY, charged by BROCKWAY, the brewer, with perjury, will be examined today as soon before United States Commissioner SHIELDS.

HENRY HAWKS, a mulattoes, was brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, accused of having broken the leg of CATHARINE LYON, a child nine years old, by reckless driving. It occurred in Grand-street, and the prisoner was held in $1,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

On Sunday night an attempt was made by some one to throw the Coney Island streamcars off the track at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street by placing a pile of wood and stone in the road. The attempt, however, was frustrated by the engineer, who, seeing the obstruction in his path, succeeded in stopping his engine before it reached that point. But for his action great loss of life might have been occasioned, for the cars were filled with passengers at the time.

The Second Congressional cadetship question has been settled by the appointment of Masters Geo. E. Moore, son of Mr. MOORE, City editor of the New-York *Tribune*.

PATRICK MURPHY, a resident of Flushing, Long Island, was killed, yesterday, on Atlantic-street, near the ferry, by being thrown from his wagon. The horse had taken fright and rushed violently against a lamp-post, precipitating the driver violently upon the sidewalk.

An eccentric old lady, named MARGARET KETCHUM, seventy-four years of age, residing at No. 106 Sixth-street, was found dead in her bed, yesterday morning. For years, although surrounded by some and children, she has preferred to live in one room, with no companions but a dog, two cats and a Spanish hen. She leaves considerable property.

It is understood that Corporation Counsel DE WITT will, today, on behalf of the City, make application in the Supreme Court to have a new receiver appointed for the Central Bank. Mr. SPADING's appointment has not given general satisfaction.

LONG-ISLAND.

Last Sunday, for the first time in many years, a quiet Sabbath was enjoyed in the village lately incorporated into Long-Island City. Hunter's Point and Astoria generally have been filled with New-Yorkers of the lower class on Sundays, and a large number of whom would find themselves in the lock-up before night. The tranquillity of the city was, no doubt, due last Sunday to the fact that Sunday descendants who were judiciously distributed over the city.

The unknown man who died on Friday at WILKINS & Co.'s fat-rendering establishment, on the Hackensack River, back of Jersey City, proves to have been AUGUSTUS DORLOSE, lately arrived from Germany. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance, and censured WILKINS & Co., his employers, for not procuring medical aid for him when he became sick.

Rev. J. ALLEN MAXWELL, pastor of the South Orange Presbyterian Church, has just returned from California, and preached to his congregation last Sunday on the subject of the Chinaman. He takes the ground that we should receive them as we do other nationalities, and then try to Christianize them.

On Sunday night a milkman chanced to pass the store of D. W. RICHMOND at Caldwell, and seeing the door open, he gave the alarm. Four thieves at once rushed from the building, two of whom were captured, the others escaping. They had got a large amount of movable goods packed up ready for transportation.

A lady arrived in Jersey City by a Philadelphia train the other day, carrying a small satchel on her arm, which contained $150 in money. Before she reached the New York side of the ferry some thief had adroitly opened the satchel without her notice, and abstracted the cash. He has not been found.

A schooner consigned to Newark lumber dealers, from an Eastern port, was sunk near Newark on Sunday. It ran against the Central Railroad bridge.

The contract for the grading of the new avenue from Astoria to Jamaica has been awarded to Messrs. HAWTHORN and WHITE, at thirty-four cents per cubic yard.

The "Merry Nine" of Newark made an excursion up the Hudson on the steamer *Magenta* last night, and had a merry time.

The Knickerbocker Club of Newark will have a picnic at Elm Park, Staten Island, on the 18th.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about forty years old, was washed ashore near Pelham Bridge on Sunday. The deceased had only a shirt on and a pair of linen drawers or pants fastened to his waist. He had been in the water some time, and it is thought that he had been drowned while attempting to make his escape from David's or Hart's Island. An inquest was held upon the body by WM. E. MEEKS, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The destruction of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Portchester by fire, a few evenings ago, was evidently the work of an incendiary, and strong suspicions are entertained against certain residents of the village of being the guilty parties.

On Sunday evening last, while Mr. E. E. BOUTON, of South Salem, was attending worship in the Presbyterian Church of that village, some rogue drove off with his horse and covered buggy, worth $400, which had been left under the shed near the church.

The town officers of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, have refused to grant any licenses to sell liquor, and have thus closed eighteen liquor saloons.

The Greenburg Savings Bank at Dobb's Ferry has just completed the first year of its establishment, and boasts that its deposits in that period exceed $75,000.

The ladies of the Reformed Church at Montrose will hold a fair and festival, this afternoon and evening, for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. JOHN GARRETTSON.

Mr. JOHN CORNELL, a prominent politician of Morrisania, was severely injured, on Saturday night, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding out. He received a compound fracture of the skull.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. J. BOYD HEADLEY, one of the persons killed at Jerrys, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, was a prominent citizen of New-Jersey, having been for some time Revenue Collector for the Fourth District. He had previously been for a long time Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and, for awhile, held the same position on the Erie Railroad. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely death.

Mr. J. BOYD HEADLEY, of Morristown, who was also a victim of the disaster, was the United States Collector of Revenue for the Fourth District, which includes Paterson and the northern counties of the State. He was a comparatively young man, the son of Col. SAMUEL F. HEADLEY, of Morristown. Before the late war he was engaged in banking at Peoria, Ill., but he removed to New-York upon the breaking out of the war, and opened a brokerage house here in partnership with Hon. GEO. W. STEELE. He was the owner of a large amount of real estate near Morristown, to the improvement of which he had devoted a great deal of time and labor. He leaves a large family.

The fair grounds at Waverly were yesterday occupied by the Caledonian Club of Newark. The members were dressed in the Scotch costume, and as they marched through the streets attracted universal attention. At the ground they spent the day in the enjoyment of their national games.

The Police of Newark will soon have a base-ball match, squad "E" having challenged squad "B."

EACHMEYER's bakery in Glebe-street, Orange, took fire about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and the united efforts of firemen and citizens were required to extinguish the flames. The building was considerably injured.

Four lodges of different orders are announced to have picnics at Newark this week.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The United States steamer *Ticlepenoe* arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and will sail tomorrow with freight for the Portsmouth Navy Yard; and returning to this port, will take 300 men from the receiving-ship *Ohio* to New-York, for the steamer *Guerriere*.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The *Severn*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Poor, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 6th inst., from Key West. The *Congress*, which relieved the *Severn*, arrived at Key West on the 28th of July. The *Saco*, destined for the European fleet, left her naval anchorage at Norfolk, on the 6th inst., for Compass Buoy, Hampton Roads, preparatory to sailing. Capt. Thomas W. O. Mosby, at his own request, has been placed on the retired list of the Navy. Capt. John Moore is detailed for duty as member of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened at New-York. Lieut. Commander Charles Gibson has been ordered from the War Department appointing the fifty-eight cadets recently graduated at the Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants, and respectively assigning them to regiments, in place of those recently appointed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The market for American securities opened firmer and higher and closed quiet. Stocks opened firmer and higher and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92½	92	92½
Consols for account	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 5-20s of 1862, old	85	85½	85
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	84	84½	84
U. S. 10-40s	81		81½
Illinois Central Railroad shares	102		103
Erie Railroad shares	15½		15½
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	20		20

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The increase of the Bank reserve has had a favorable effect upon the Grain market, by forcing off speculative operations on borrowed capital. TALLOW quiet and steady. LINSEED-OIL easier at £35-15s. ₱ ton.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are brought at 85 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—4½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened firm and closed active with an upward tendency. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Middling Uplands	7¾d.	8¼d.	8¼d.
Middling Orleans	8¼d.	8¼d.	8¼d.

	Bales.
Total sales for the day	10,000
Total sales for export and speculation	1,000

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 11s. 3d. ₱ central for California White; 6s. 7d. @ 8s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 7d. for Red Winter. Corn, 34s. 6d. ₱ quarter for American. PRODUCE.—Tallow, 48s. 3d. ₱ cwt. NAVAL STORES.—Tar, market is firm.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—PETROLEUM opened firm; the quotation is 50f. ₱ 100 kilogrammes for Refined White.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the close of business yesterday: SUGAR.—Business opened heavy, but improved toward the close, and there was an improved demand for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, firm at 8¾@9 rls reals; Nos. 15 to 20 firm, at 10@13 reals; Nos. 7 to 10 Molasses Sugar active at 6@7 reals. Muscovado Sugar.—The business was dull, and prices unchanged; sales, 45,000 boxes and 1,500 hhds., including 10,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 92,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds. Receipts for the week, 1,000 boxes of Sugar to the Northern and Southern ports of the United States. Freight, $1 ₱ hhd. of Sugar to Gc. $8 ₱ $4 25 ₱ hhd. of Molasses, to do., $2 25@3 ₱ ton, to Liverpool, and orders. BACON steady. BUTTER steady at 25c.@30c. COAL-OIL quiet. FLOUR.—The market is supplied at $10@$10 50. HAMS steady at 22c.@23c. for American Salted, and 18c.@20c. for American Smoked. LARD.—Supply active at $11½c. in kegs, and 23½c. in tins. LUMBER buoyant; White Pine, $30@$32 ₱ 1,000 feet; Pitch Pine, $20@$21 ₱ 1,000 feet. POTATOES in demand. TALLOW firm. SHOOKS—Box, dull at 50@60 reals; Hogshead, dull. HAY.—Very active at $8 37½; White steady at $12 25. NAVAL STORES quiet. EXCHANGE nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, Uplands, 19c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $7@$7 75 for lower grades and choice Iowa; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $8 50@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $8@$9; Fancy lots, $9 12½@$10 50. WHEAT very dull; old Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 40; new Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 35; Ohio, $1 42@$1 46; New Delaware, $1 45@$1 47. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. CORN very dull; Pennsylvania Yellow, $1 07@$1 08; Western do., 99c@$1 01; Southern White, 99c.; new Western, 90c.@95c. OATS quiet; Rio, 15½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR steady; Cuba, 9½c.@10c. for fair and good refining. MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 9c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY quiet; Western, Iron free from $1 02@$1 03. Beef CATTLE dull this week, but prices unchanged; sales, 2,600 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9c.@9½c.; Fair to Good, 8½c.@9c.; Common, 8c.@7c. SHEEP in fair demand; sales, 12,000 at 5c.@6c. Hogs rather lower; sales, 2,500 at $8 25@$12 75.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and easier. WHEAT active and lower at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2; $1 17 for Spring; $1 18 for Spring, fairly active and unchanged. CORN quiet and lower at 77c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 76½c., seller August. OATS active and nominally lower at 41½c. for No. 2. CORN-MEAL quiet at $10@$10 50. RYE, $1 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and firm at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull and nominally lower at 95c.@96c. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Mess PORK, $20@$20 50. LARD, 12c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 12c. Short-ribs, 16c. Live Hogs quiet and lower at $8 30@$8 50 for common to extra prime. CATTLE firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,250 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; light supply; sales, 1,500 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, and market closes easier; sales, Saturday night, of 2,600 bushels Club at $1 26; Club, $1 18@$1 19. CORN quiet, No. 2 held at 86c.; Yellow, 86c. OATS held at 52c. for Illinois. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL $3 15 for bolted; $2 05 for unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILLSTUFFS unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 1½c. FLOUR dilling, $10@$12 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $8 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, 40c. ₱ bbl. to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60. ₱ ton. Lake EXPORTS—208,000 bushels Wheat; Corn, 35,000 bushels; 3,146,000 feet of Lumber. Lake IMPORTS—Wheat, 54,400 bushel; 1,620,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; Middling Upland, 19¼c.@20c. FLOUR dull and inactive; City Mills high grades declined 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; Howard-street Extra, $7@$7 50; Howard-street Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; City Mills Extra, $7 25@$8 25; City Mills Family, $9@$10 25; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; Western Extra, $7@$7 50; Western Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Maryland and Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 35; Prime Maryland Red, $1 40@$1 75; Good to Prime do., $1 40@$1 50; Good to Prime White, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. CORN—White in fair supply, $1 10@$1 15; Yellow, $1 10. OATS—Pennsylvania, 55,000 bushels; sales at 48c.@50c. RYE, 90c.@95c. Mess PORK firm